The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Voracious Demands of Spain upon the Juarez Government.

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ

Spanish Intrigues in Behalf of Miramon.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

I understand that the United States steamer *Pocahontas* will, at the request of Mr. ELGEE, *Charge d'Affaires* of the United States, leave to-morrow at 8 A. M. for Pensacola, bearing important dispatches to our Government at Washington, and I avail myself of the politeness of a friend to forward you a few interesting particulars—so far as now known to the public—of a fresh complication (within a few days) between the Government of JUAREZ and the Spanish Commodore—an event, I deem it to be, full of pressing present and future importance.

Your readers will remember that, about the time MARIN'S fillibustering expedition (fitted out at Havana under the auspices of the Spanish Government and authorities of the Island of Cuba) was expected to appear at Alvarado, which place was to have been declared a port of entry by the Miramon faction, should that expedition have proved successful, but which port had been previously declared closed by the Juarez Government, a bark, the *Maria Concepcion*, under Spanish colors, belonging to MARIN'S expedition, with a valuable cargo of warlike munitions, appeared in the neighborhood of Alvarado. Of course, so soon as the Government here became acquainted with such fact, one of their small war-steamers was sent to Alvarado with orders to capture the bark. This was done; the vessel was brought to Vera Cruz, and the officers and crew were imprisoned.

Within a short period the *Isabel-Catolica*—a very fine Spanish side-wheel frigate, built in England—arrived at the anchorage off Sacrificios from Havana. A large screw-frigate and brig-of-war had been there for some time previously. The Spanish Commodore immediately proceeded to business, informing the Juarez Government that he had come with instructions to demand: First, the release of the imprisoned crew of the Spanish bark captured at Alvarado; second, the surrender of the vessel and her cargo; third, indemnification for both the first and second propositions; and, fourth, the hoisting of the Spanish flag upon the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, with a salute of twenty-one guns. *Twenty-four hours* only were granted to yield compliance with these *voracios* demands of the Spanish Government—through their Commodore; and, in the event of a refusal on the part of the Juarez Government, a *bombardment* was promised; and, further, accompanied by the threat that the bark *would be taken* from under the guns of the Castle, where she was anchored!

This war-message produced, as might naturally have been expected, much consternation among the merchants, foreign residents and officials of Vera Cruz. The Government of JUAREZ immediately sent to the Spanish Commodore, by the Captain of the Port, a temperate and dignified, yet firm response to these demands. First, that the crew of the captured bark had long since been released from imprisonment; second that the vessel and her cargo would not be surrendered, because both were in the proper Courts for adjudication, in accordance with the laws of the country, and that their final decision had not been rendered; third, should the Courts decide that the vessel and cargo were illegally captured, then they would be surrendered, or the Government would hold itself liable for such indemnification as was both legal and just, and that the fourth proposition could not, at present, be entertained.

Preparations were accordingly made, and every precaution taken by the Government of JUAREZ to resist, in the most determined manner, and to the last extremity, the threatened bombardment of the Spanish Commodore. Troops and ammunition were in constant movement throughout all the night and day of the 3d and 4th inst.; and I am of the opinion, from reliable information, as well as from my own observation, that the Spanish war-vessels would have received a most effectual *lamming* and an impressive lesson, had their threat been carried into execution.

I am now thoroughly convinced, after mature reflection, that this movement on the part of the Spanish Government *is but the basis of an attempt at future interference between the Government of* JUAREZ *and the* MIRAMON *faction*. It is full of pregnancy, and, no doubt, will be the more pointed by next November, when MIRAMON is again expected before Vera Cruz, to attempt, a second time, its reduction. *Then*, I have not the slightest doubt, that the Spanish Government will avail itself of the presence of MIRAMON to press their present demand; and upon the smallest quibble, *bombard* Vera Cruz from the sea-side! There are abundant evidences here that they *do* intend to make some *decided* movement in favor of, and to assist openly, the Miramon faction; and it remains to be seen whether our Government will allow this to be done by any European Power. If the Government of the United States does not interfere in a very prompt and firm way, then it is the impression of intelligent and well-informed persons here, that the JUAREZ Government must fall, and result in the establishment of Spanish influence and intrigue over Mexico! Shall this be allowed! *How to prevent such a vile and unhappy consummation* I leave it to far wiser heads than mine to suggest and direct.

But I must here remark that the refusal of Congress to place at the disposal of the President of the United States the necessary means to successfully meet and overthrow these constantly recurring intrigues of European Governments with the affairs of Mexico, has been the source of all this trouble, and has made the Spanish Government, particularly bold and defiant; and since their recent war with Morocco, their impudence seems to be unbounded, for they openly talk of *thrashing* "los Yankees!"

Now, *should* the Spanish Commodore bombard Vera Cruz, I much fear a very savage revenge. Already threats have gone forth that, in such an event, every Spaniard in the country shall be assassinated, and it will certainly render it extremely hazardous for any foreign residents to be out of their houses, day or night, during a bombardment, because the populace cannot distinguish, intelligently, between a Spaniard and Europeans of other nations. Can *nothing* be done to rescue this rich and beautiful, but unhappy country from its present terrible conflicts of passions, scenes of blood, and violences of every description?

An unusual and exceedingly severe gale of wind occurred here on the night of the 31st ultimo. I hear from some of the officers of the United States frigate *Savannah*, flag-ship of the Home Squadron, that she came very near being wrecked. She was anchored under "Green Island" at the commencement of the gale, as was also the United States steamer *Pocahontas*. The heaviest winds were from the westward of north occasionally, and suddenly veering to the N. E., whilst the tremendous seas came from the eastward. The *Pocahontas* got up steam, and being well under the reef, was comparatively secure. The *Savannah* was less fortunate; she dragged her two anchors, and before a third could be let go, she was so far away from under the lee of the island and reefs as to have no protection whatever,—got into the troughs of the heavy seas, and rolled so heavily for four or five hours, that at times it was thought impossible for her to withstand the tremendous surging. The seas came aboard, sweeping her spar-deck and washing away two of her boats from the port forward davits. Her hatches had to be battened down to prevent her from swamping; and for many hours she was, besides, in the greatest danger of going ashore on the north reefs of Sacrificios Island. She dragged, before being brought up by a third anchor—port sheet—down opposite to Sacrificios. I should judge from all accounts that there must have been a considerable current setting along past the reefs towards the southward and eastward; otherwise the *Savannah* must have gone ashore and proved a total loss in such a sea. She lost, also, her starboard sheet-anchor and 160 fathoms of chain; but these have since been recovered through the exertions of her Master, Mr. FITCH, with the assistance of the United States steamer *Pocahontas*. It was after this anchor was let go and lost that the port sheet-anchor was cast, which, providentially, brought her up. I am told that it was such a night as her oldest officers and men never before experienced. The *Savannah* is now at anchor under Sacrificios, repairing damages. The U. S. steamer *Pocahontas* and store-ship *Supply* are also anchored near the flag-ship.

The officers and crews of the several United States vessels continue healthy. Those on board the *Savannah* are completely wearied out with their unnecessarily prolonged stay in this debilitating climate, and greatly need a change. They are anxiously looking for the *Brooklyn*, with "home" orders. The *Brooklyn* went to Pensacola the early part of last month with Minister MCLANE. It can hardly be contemplated by the Navy Department to keep the *Savannah's* crew upon police duty at Vera Cruz, after their already long and arduous services upon this coast,—particularly when their *two years* have expired.

A small French brig-of-war, the *Mercure*, is also at Sacrificios.

The city of Vera Cruz continues healthy—the recent heavy rains having greatly contributed to its healthiness, by washing away some of the accumulated filth of months. It is now tolerably decent.

There is no news of importance from the interior. MIRAMON is reported to be at Guanajuato, without means of any kind, and awaiting *funds*. All the small towns in the vicinity of the city of Mexico are reported to be in the hands of the Liberals.

A *conducta*, with $2,000,000, is on its way from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Col. JOHN T. PICKETT, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, goes to the United States in the *Pocahontas*.

It was currently reported to-day that the Government of JUAREZ had decided to give up the *Maria Concepcion*, but I cannot trace it to any official source. If they should pursue such a course, it would settle the whole question between the two Governments. I do not believe that the Juarez Government will do anything of the kind.

A few days since it was asserted that the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. MATHEWS, was at MIRAMON'S camp, endeavoring to patch up a peace, by compromise, and thus bring COMONFORT again into power. This country is not yet ready for anything of the kind: it requires an *honest* military chieftain, with abundance of talents, and a full military chest. Nothing short of it.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Among the arrivals by the *Pocahontas* was the Comandante (Major) AZCARRAGA, of the Spanish army, and Aid-de-Camp of the Captain-General of Cuba. He comes bearer of important official dispatches from the Spanish Minister in Mexico, and goes direct hence to Washington, and thence home to Madrid by the most direct route. The dispatches of which Maj. AZCARRAGA is the bearer are of a two-fold nature, and concern the relations of Spain to both the opposing political parties of Mexico. They were made up to the latest moment by the Minister, Sr. PACHECO himself, who had come down to Vera Cruz to consult with the Spanish Commodore for that purpose. The difficulties, as we said above, are of a two-fold nature, and concern the relations of Spain with both the political parties of Mexico.

The first and real serious difficulty is with the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz. This has its origin in sentiments as old as the revolution itself. The immediate point of dispute, however, is the Spanish schooner *Maria Concepcion*, which formed a part of the Marin Expedition, from Havana, last Winter, and was captured by the Constitutional Government about the time of the capture of the steamers *General Miramon and Marques de la Habana*. The captured schooner, as will be remembered, was taken to the port of Vera Cruz, and dismantled, and her hull now lies near the castle. Her officers and crew, after a fair trial in the Vera Cruz Courts, were set at liberty; but the civil suit, which is to determine the disposition of the property, is still pending. On the 3d, however, and while the suit was so pending, the Spanish Commodore sent in a demand for the immediate restitution of the property. This was at once in firm, but courteous terms, declined, and all further correspondence on the subject cut off till the Courts shall have rendered their decision. The response to this was a peremptory demand for the restitution of the property within the space of 48 hours. This demand was made on the 9th, the day the *Pocahontas* sailed, and what the result, if not complied with, as it certainly would not be, none of our informants, direct from Vera Cruz, can say. It will not probably be immediately of a serious nature.

The second difficulty is with the Miramon or Church Party of Mexico. The ostensible grounds of it are the unsatisfied claims of Spanish citizens, which, it would seem, the new Minister was particularly instructed to press with all his eloquence and power. These claims are of a two-fold character, and grew, first, out of the reclamations for the violence some three years since committed at Cuernavaca, and, secondly, out of the long-standing unsettled accounts between the two countries. In neither case, however, are they of a more pressing character than those of England, France or the United States, and hence it is very generally believed that they are only put forward as an excuse for Spanish intervention—intermeddling would, perhaps, be a better word. Mingled with this, perhaps, is a feeling of disappointment at the failure of the new Minister's pet scheme for the so-called pacification of the Republic, not only by the peremptory refusal of the Constitutional Government to accede to his unequal terms, but by the coldness, not to say contempt, with which they were received by the opposing party.

These we understand to be the two-fold difficulties between Spain and Mexico, concerning which official dispatches from both our own and the Spanish legations passed through our city yesterday *en raute* to Washington and Madrid. How they will be received in the latter city we have no means of determining. It is believed, however, that they will furnish an excuse at least for the dispatch of an imposing expedition to Vera Cruz, the coming Winter, there probably to cooperate with the expedition said to be fitting out at the capital against the "Heroic City."

As to the dispatches from the American legation, we understand they are of a character which will probably determine the Department to strengthen, so soon as may be, our naval force in the Mexican Gulf.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight between Dan Kerrigan and Australian Kelly—Kerrigan Victorious.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ISLAND POND, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Prize Fight between DAN KERRIGAN and JAMES KELLY, better known as Australian Kelly, came off this morning, two miles from the Island Pond Hotel.

The men fought twenty-five rounds, in forty-five minutes.

KERRIGAN won the battle by a foul blow from KELLY.

HARRY FINEGAS and HEN WINKLE seconded KELLY. JIMMY WHITE and JOHN MONEHAN acted for KERRIGAN. CHARLEY GODFREY, of Boston, served as referee. THOS. GRAN and BRADLEY FORD were umpires.

KERRIGAN had scarcely a mark upon his body. KELLY was somewhat bruised about the face. KELLY made most of the fighting. He gained the first blood, and KERRIGAN the firft throw.

The battle was fairly conducted, and the spectators were orderly. The New-York pugilistic party were well represented.

Numerous bets were offered at two to one on KERRIGAN, but none were taken.

Prize Fight in Jersey City.

Yesterday afternoon a prize fight occurred at North Point, lying between Jersey City and Hoboken, between JOHN FOLEY and MACK, which was witnessed by about 100 persons. After pummeling each other pretty thoroughly for nearly half an hour, and MACK being unable to come to time, his antagonist was declared the better man.

From Port-au-Prince.

By the arrival of the bark *Ariel*, Capt. CHEESMAN, at this port, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to the 6th inst.

The President had returned from his tour to the North, where he had been exceedingly well received, and, on his entry into Port-au-Prince, triumphant arches, fireworks and public rejoicings were the order of the day.

Politically, everything was quiet, and likely to be so.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A baker named JOHN D. GRUSE was run over by a train of cars yesterday afternoon at Piermont, on the Erie Road. He sustained compound fracture of one leg below the knee. He was brought to the New-York Hospital, where the injured limb was amputated last night by Dr. PARKER.

STATE POLITICS.

Notes of Preparation for the Republican Convention.

GOV. MORGAN'S CHANCES FOR A RENOMINATION

Conflicting Views of the Utility of his Vetoes—The West Washington Market Bill—The City Railroad Bills—The Susquehanna Bill—The Interest Bill, &c.

The Delegates Detained by a Terrible Storm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FONDA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

We are stuck here. The bridges on the Railroad between here and Palatine having been carried away, we cannot get to Syracuse before midnight. All the Eastern delegates are on the train, however, and I have managed to gather something of the views held by them relative to the proposed nomination of Mr. MORGAN for Governor.

On the one side, the friends of Mr. MORGAN'S renomination point to his vetoes of the West Washington Market bill, of the City Railroad bills, of the Susquehanna bill, of the Interest bill.

They point to his rebuke of the lobby in his first message, and to his general discharge of the duties of the Executive chamber, as proof positive of a fitness and independence rarely equaled, and never surpassed.

They point to his unquestioned party fealty as a merit to be rewarded with party support, and to his unbounded liberality in contributing to the necessary expenses of the party in carrying on the war, as a disbursement that should be repaid by continued popular favors.

Per contra. The opponents of the Governor say:

That the "ring of his vetoes" was the ring of a cracked pot;

That they were not honest vetoes; that they were got up for effect, and studied, as a stage-actor does his part;

That behind the scenes the Governor who vetoed, and Mr. WEED who was vetoed, were hale fellows well met, enjoying a hearty laugh at the applauding audience in front of the curtain.

They cite, in proof of this fact, that all or a majority of those interested in these schemes, are among the heartiest supporters of GOV. MORGAN'S renomination. Among these they find Mr. WEED, the admitted proprietor of the giant's shares of the City Railroad bills; Capt. SCHULTZ, who was named as a corporator in one bill; JOHN BUTLER, Jr., who was a corporator in another; OWEN BRENNAN, one of the lessees of the West Washington Market; A. D. BARBER, a Harbor Master, who was a large proprietor in the City Railroads, and an active promoter of their passage over the vetoes.

They adduce, as additional proof, that the friends of these vetoed bills had a fair understanding with the Governor; that they find among the most active advocates of his renomination, and members of the Convention, Mr. CALDWELL, a Deputy Clerk of the last Assembly, who engineered the vetoed bills through the House, Senator KETCHUM, who voted for the passage of each one over the veto, and Mr. RICHARDSON, the Clerk of the Assembly, who was high up in the confidence of those who were pushing along the obnoxious measures.

Then they say the veto of the Susquehanna bill was a cruel piece of deception. That the Governor invited the friends of the measure to make the application for a subsidy—encouraged them openly to mature the measure, while at the same time, he and his Private Secretary, and his confidential friends were secretly doing all they could to strangle the bill before it should reach the Executive Chamber, and that after his veto message had been read to a friend by the gentleman (Hon. BENJ. WELCH, Jr.,) who had prefaced it, the Governor gave those interested reason to hope that he would give the measure his sanction.

They say, too, that he vetoed the Interest bill last year, when the certificates were in the hands of the contractors who had earned the money; and that he signed the same bill this year, when the certificates were in the hands of the bankers, who had been able to buy them up at a shave when they were depressed, for the reason that the Governor had interposed his objection to the fragment of interest.

They say, too, that the Governor designed that all the bills should be passed over his vetoes, and the positive evidence of this fact was given by a Senator at the Chicago Convention, and is found corroborated by the manner in which the vetoes were sent in—being so grouped as to invite log-rolling and consequent success.

That his tirade against the lobby was a sham battle, in which nobody was intended to be injured; but the public ear tickled with a straw, pleased with a rattle. For that, notwithstanding his published purpose to crush out the lobby, he chose almost all his appointees from among those most given to lobby labor, and who were known to have always an "interest" in "big things." They instance the names of RANS VAN VALKENBURGH, Capt. SCHULTZ, A. D. BARBER, LOUIS LOUNSBURY, and others, in proof that the lobby were paid and recompensed in fat offices for any damage to their feelings they might have suffered by reason of the paragraph for buncombe which graced the message.

Then they ask why the Governor signed the Ninth-avenue Railroad bill, and think they find an answer in the fact that the Governor had a large interest in the Hudson River road, (of which he was once President,) which is to use the Ninth-avenue to reach the new freight depôt at the old Atlantic Gardens.

They appeal to the friends of Mr. SEWARD to answer how the Governor showed his party loyalty on the desperate field of Chicago, and they expect the Seward men to answer that question in a way that would be more emphatic than complimentary.

As for the Governor's contributions to the party treasury, they say his contributions are mainly for himself, and that he takes good care always that his immediate friends shall be the disbursing agents of his contributions. They allege that on the day the last primary meetings of the party were held, the Governor came to New-York with his next friend, Mr. WEED, and boldly and absolutely bought up the City—expending in the purchase of the stock of delegates the sum of fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars.

And so the crimination and recrimination goes on—the friends of the Governor being a little overbearing on account of their great preponderance, and his opponents all the more embittered because they are few and tolerated rather than listened to with consideration.

But though small in numbers the opposition would be formidable had it a head and could it be concentrated. It is guerrilla now, but with a Garibaldi to rally it, there would be a hard and doubtful contest.

The opponents are frequent in their lamentations at the decease of JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT. That gentleman had taken such offence at the Governor—he charged the Governor, I believe, with telling him falsehoods—that he refused to speak to him in the street last Winter, though the Governor stopped and solicited an interview.

From this well-known fact they argue that had his life been spared they would have had a resolute and determined leader, and a certain and decisive victory. And very likely they would. PAUL.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 22—1 A. M.

The candidates for Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector are innumerable. For the former office are named, ANSON BASCOM, of Seneca; J. L. VORHIES and A. H. HOVEY, of Onondaga; Gen. B. F. BRUCE, of Madison; and SAMUEL BARNES, of Chenango. Mr. BARNES is on the slate, but either BRUCE or HOVEY may succeed. BRUCE appears to have the most friends.

The State Prison appears to have charms, for the many aspirants for the Inspectorship are Hon. G. BROWNE, of Delaware Co., who was elected Inspector in 1854; Dr. BATES, of Jefferson; MASON, of Wayne, pressed by Senator WILLIAMS; SANDS, of Dutchess; Hon. A. HUBBARD, of Westchester, who, with KIRKPATRICK, completes the list of all I can think of. The real choice is between BROWN and BATES. Being in the disaffected Susquehanna district, BROWN is most likely to win. The only persons named as Electors at large are WM. CULLEN BRYANT, of New-York, and Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie. A majority of the Senators, and many of the Assembly-men, are both in and outside of the Convention. PAUL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FONDA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The noon train from Albany started on the Central Road to-day, with nine passenger-cars crowded with Delegates. When about 35 miles from Albany, the first indications were seen of a severe storm. Further west, when near Amsterdam, the train caught the rain, which fell in a fearful deluge.

On reaching Fonda the full extent of the violence of the storm was seen. The rain had almost ceased, but the track was in places a foot under water. Almost the entire village of Fonda was one or two feet deep in water, and when the train stopped at the station, two or three Delegates, anxious to catch the cars, were seen wading through the submerged streets, hip deep in water.

The train left the depôt on time, but arriving at the first bridge, a short distance west, the creek was swollen to a torrent, and the bridge for sixty feet swept away. The mirth of passengers was soon turned to chagrin.

FRANK KLOCK, the conductor of the train, immediately put back to Fonda, doing all in his power to provide for the comfort of the passengers. On reaching the hotel every room was speedily engaged, a surprising number of the delegates having sick wives, who desired apartments instantly. It soon became evident that food would be at a premium, and speedy entries were made into eating-houses, eggs, herring, crackers and cheese being quickly bought up.

It was soon ascertained that three bridges had bee swept away between Fonda and Palatine Bridge. The village of Fultonville, opposite Fonda, was entirely submerged to the second story of the houses, and the most laid under water.

Among the Republican delegates and outsiders on the train are Thurlow Weed, Hugh J. Hastings, Hon. Jas. M. Cook, Bank Superintendent, Comptroller Dennison, Attorney-General Myers, School Superintendent Van Dyke, City Comptroller Haws, Harbormasters Amable, Coulter, Brainard, Marsten and Van Valkenburgh, Robert H. Hruyn, A. Oakley Hall, Ex-Health-officers Thompson, David Dudley Field, O. W. Brennan, Judge Hogeboom, Congressmen Beale and Kenyon, State Appraiser Carroll, State Assessor Slow and Judge Brown, Daniel Conover Hubbell, member of Assemby from Westchester, Abe Van Vechten, Wm. G. Weed, Hon. James Kelly, Chairman of the State Central Committee and many others.

Various plans are now proposed to get the passengers over the breaks to Palatine Bridge. Some talk of chartering a canal boat, others are running wildly throughe wet streets after teams. There are no present prospects of getting on for six or eight hours.

SYRACUSE, Tuesdpy, Aug. 21.

The detention of the trains from the east, at Fonda, has thrown the Convention into confusion. It is known that a large proportion of the delegetes from New-York, Kings, Albany, and the river Counties, are on the trains. Mr. WEED, Mr. KELLY, the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. VAN DYKE, (who has the resolutions in his pockt,) and a large number of influential outsiders, are also on the trains, so that nothing can be done except talk. Of talk there is any quantity. The tide is not quite so strong for MORGAN but what some considerable number are found to stem it. There is but little doubt but what Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL will be renominated by about the same vote as is given for MORGAN. The resolutions will be drawn mild, touching lightly all the great isms, but very friendly to the canals. There will be reported by the Committee another series, and will be offered, I think, by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, denouncing in unmeasured terms the lobby influence, the measures of last Winter, and giving an airing to the last Legislature and legislators. Several of the members of the last Legislature are known to be members of the Convention. It is said in the event of the resolutions being offered, condemning the Legislature, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, the Speaker of the last Assembly, will demand specifications and a separate trial. Senator RAMSEY will also demur to the complaint and demand a separate hearing.

When the detained train arrives we shall know more.

FONDA, Tuesday, Aug. 21—7 P. M.

There is no prospect of moving up to this hour. Workmen are engaged in spanning the creek, but the work is delayed in consequence of the swollen condition of the stream.

Most of the delegates have managed to dine.

Mr. WEED and other leaders, with accustomed shrewdness, withdrew early to the further end of the village, and secured a good dinner at a country tavern far removed from the crowd. Freight and cattle are accumulating at the depot, in addition to the delegates. Every person retains good humor, and various friendly propositions are made. Among others, is one to organize here, and we have the Chairman of the State Central Committee to call us to order, the whole State Administration to back us up, and the main portion of the Press to report the proceedings. In that case it is proposed to open negotiations by telegraph with the outsiders at Syracuse.

Hon. Mr. KELLY, Democratic canditate for Governor is on the train, on his way to Seneca, on business connected with the State Agricultural College, of which he is trustee.

7.30 *P. M.*—The Train is about to start for the break to attempt a transfer of passengers to the train on the other side.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The train reached at 9½ P. M. A safe temporary bridge was erected over the creek and the passengers with their baggage were transferred without difficulty to the train on the other side of the break. Every attention was paid to the accommodation of the passengers, who unanimously expressed a desire that the obliging and efficient conduct of Mr. FRANK KLOCH, the conductor, should be acnowledged. Good refreshments were furnished here, preparations having been made for the train. Among the passengers were Messrs. BELL, WELCH, Jr.; DANIEL ULLMANN, O. R. CHAPIN and Mr. WASSON.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 22—12:30 A. M.

The interrupted train has just reached Salt City.

The number of delegates already here is very large, and the Convention to-morrow is evidently destined to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever made at a State Convention.

On Friday last every room in the Voorhies House and Syracuse House were engaged, and a large number of applications have since been made for accommodations which the landlords of those houses found it impossible to grant.

From the character of the delegates already here, it is likely the Convention will be as marked for its ability as its numbers.

So far there seems to be but feeble opposition to the renomination of Messrs. MORGAN and CAMPBELL. What there is, is of a bitter type, but lacks character in those who make it.

Several candidates are in the field for Canal Commissioner, the most prominent of whom are Mr. HOVEY, of Syracuse; Gen. BRUCE, of Madison, and O. N. CHAPIN, of Albany, who claims the nomination on the ground of his defeat last year by the coalition between the Democrats and balance of power party, although he does not reside in the middle section where the vacancy occurs.

For State Prison Inspector the most prominent candidates are THOMAS KIRKPATRICK and Mr. HUBBELL, of Westchester.

Much feeling is manifested between the friends of THURLOW WEED and HORACE GREELEY, as far as the discussion or controversy between those two gentlemen are concerned, but the general feeling appears to be harmonious.

Mr. DANA, of the *Tribune*, was here early this morning, but Mr. GREELEY is not here yet.

The resolutions of the Convention will be of a mild complexion, and the proceedings will appear almost unanimous. In consequence of the delay of the train with so many important delegates on board, no caucuses have been held to-night, and all is uncertain as to temporary or permanent organizations.

The preparations for a Wide-Awake display tomorrow night are on a grand scale, and a large number of clubs from all parts of the State will be represented. This demonstration will be a great feature of the Convention, and will impart much life and interest to the proceedings.

1:30 *A. M., 22d.*—Mr. BARNES, of Chenango, is also named for Canal Commissioner. The fight appears to-night to lie between him and HOVEY, with the latter ahead.

Mr. MASON, of Wayne County, is presented by Senator WILLIAMS for State Prison Inspector, with a good prospect of success.

Dr. BATES, of Jefferson, is also a prominent candidate for that office.

Aon. JAMES M. COOK and JAMES S. WADSWORTH are both spoken off for permanent President of the Convention.

Among the members of the Legislature present are Senators SISSIONS, WILLIAMS, INGHAM, LAPHAM, and Assemblymen MILLER, COLLINS, BRIGGS, BARDEN, MILLIKEN and HUBBELL, all of whom oppose the resolutions advocated by DANA and GREELEY, condemning the course of the last Legislature.

The present appearances are that the Greeley party will be largely in the minority in the Bonvention.

Meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee met to-day at the United States Hotel, Hon. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., in the chair, and MATTHEW MCMAHON, Esq., Secretary. Thirteen out of the sixteen members of the Committee were present, namely: Messrs. G. W. Smith and T. P. Mott, of New-York; Folk, of Brooklyn; Radford, of Westchester; Hasbrouck, of Ulster; Taylor, of Washington; Maltby, of Oneida; Miller, of Tioga; Raplie, of Yates; Hatch, of Erie; and Eddy, of Niagara.

Arrangements were made for an active and powerful prosecution of the campaign.

The Committee were satisfied, from the facts presented, that the Cagger-Richmond Committee do not desire any union of the party that will result in the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. They believe that the Regency Democrats are only intent upon the idea of polling as large a vote as passible in this State in contrast with the vote of the Breckinridge and Lane men. Every member of the Committee insists that there is a secret alliance already formed between Messrs. RICHMOND, CAGGER, and CHURCH, of this State, Col. RICHMOND, of Illinois; PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana, and DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, by which a fusion shall be effected at the South to combine all the elements of opposition to the regular Democracy for the defeat of BRECKINRIDGE and the election of the Bell electors in a majority of the Southern States in the hope of thus defeating the prospects of BRECKINRIDGE or of LANE being sent to the House of Representatives or the United States Senate.

The individual members of the Committee were very violent in their denunciations of such a programme, and emphatically declare that they will not be parties to the revival of the Old Know-Nothing Party under the leadership of BELL and EVERETT, although it may be controlled by such Democrats from this State as PETER CAGGER, DEAN RICHMOND and others.

The Committee have expressed themselves willing to co-operate with all National Democrats for the election of a truly National Democratic ticked, upon the platform of the party adopted at the Maryland Insttitute, Baltimore.

There was a cheerful and free interchange of opinions between the members of the Committee to this effect, and the sentiment of the Committee was found to be unanimous.

There was considerable disappointment among outside politicians here that the Richmond and Cagger Committee, although instructed by their Convention so to do, did not submit an honorable proposition for a union.

There were a number of gentlemen present from the Southern States, visiting at the Springs, who generally coincided with the views of the Committee, as did also many gentlemen from other States in the Union.

Several of the Breckinridge and Lane Electors were also present, and among them was ALBERT H. TRACY, the so-called "dead man," from Buffalo.

The State Committee are to meet again in New-York on the call of the Chairman.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

MEETING OF THE CABINET—MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The members of the Cabinet held an informal meeting at the State Department to-day. Communications on all important subjects are sent to the President at Bedford.

Minister MCLANE is here on business connected with Mexican affairs.

It is known from the latest advices that the Liberal Government is extremely anxious to know what will be the coure of the United States, should there be armed intervention by sexeral European powers in Mexico. The mere probability of such action, a formal reconciliation of the Liberals and Church parties be considered unattainable, excites more than usual interest. It is further known that the Liberal Government desire the return of Mr. MCLANE in preference to the appointment of any other person as a Minster of the United States.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

HYLIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool 11th, *via* Queenstown 12th inst., arrived here at an early hour this morning. Her advices are anticipated by the dispatch procured from her off Cape Race by the news boat of the Associated Press.

The *Arabia* reports, Aug. 17, at P. M., lat. 49°, lon. 40°, passed the steamship *City of Washington*, bound east.

The *Arabia* sailed for Boston at 8 A. M., where she will be due on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Breckinridge and the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Letters have been addressed from Lexington to the Charleston *Mercury* by SAMUEL C. REID, Jr., of Louisiana, on the authority of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, contradictory of the reports of his withdrawal, and saying that he will, in a few days, reply to the slanderous charges of his enemies.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The report of freight accumulating in large quantities at the Ohio River terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad waiting transportation eastward is unfounded. The facilities are ample, and there is no accumulation of freight.

Accident on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

An accident occurred on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad yesterday afternoon, near Frenchtown. An axle of the tender broke. The engineer instantly stopped the train. There were no lives lost, nor serious injuries.

The Great Eastern at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, August 20.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived here at 4½ o'clock P. M., of Saturday last, in forty-eight hours from New-York, and sailed at 9 A. M. of Sunday for Milford Haven.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The *Democrat* estimates the complexion of the next State Legislature as follows: Republicans 12; Breckinridge Democrats 26; Bell men 38; Douglas men 48. Ten counties are yet to be heard from.

Arkansas Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Forty-nine counties in Arkansas give RECTOR 7,358; JOHNSON, 7,091. Six counties are yet to be heard from.

THE PRINCE AT QUEBEC.

THE RAIN IT RAINETH EVERY DAY.

Grand Levee at the Parliament Buildings.

Knighthood Conferred Upon the Speakers of the Two Houses of Parliament.

Visit to the Falls of Montmorenci.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Prince of Wales attended Divine service at the Anglican Cathedral yesterday, dressed in plain clothes. He was met at the porch by the Bishop and Clergy. The Governor-General's pew had been refitted with crimson drapery and a throne in the centre. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Earl MULGRAVE, Lord LYONS, the Governor-General, Admiral MILNE, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, and many officers of the Army and Navy, the latter in full uniform. The Cathedral was crowded, but the arrangements were excellent, and the order remarkable. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. HOUSEMAN, the Bishop's Chaplain.

The *Styx* arrived this morning.

It has rained all day.

Many hundred names are entered in the visitors' books.

The Prince made an excursion to the Carouge and the Chaudiere Falls in the afternoon. A levée will be held in the Parliament House to-morrow.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Amid a pouring rain the Prince left the Governor-General's house to take up his residence in the Parliament building.

At the levée all the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province were first presented separately, next the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, then the members of the Legislature and the Council, the Speaker of which read an address in French and English, to which the Prince replied. At the conclusion the Speaker was desired to kneel down, and the Prince, taking an unsheathed sword from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, struck the Speaker lightly, saying, "Rise up, Sir NARCISSE BELLIAN."

The members of the Lower House were then introduced, and an address was read by the Speaker, WM. HENRY SMITH, on whom the honor of knighthood was also bestowed.

The Prince has, by patent, received the powers of a viceroy. His Royal Highness thus has the same right of conferring the honor of knighthood that is possessed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which is by simply giving the accolade.

After this ceremony the officers of the garrison were presented; then the Anglican Bishop and clergy, who presented an address, and received an appropriate reply.

About a thousand gentlemen were then presented. A number of addresses from National Societies were presented.

After a levée, upwards of fifty members of the Legislature, Council and Assembly partook of a *de jeuner* with the Prince.

In the afternoon the Prince drove to Montmorenci falls. There were a dozen arches on the way, and the houses were dressed with flags, &c. The crowds on the roads cheered lustily. The Prince was delighted with the falls. He visited the natural steps, and returned to town to dinner at 7 o'clock, with a select party.

The fleet was illuminated to-night, and presented a magnificent appearance. Salutes were fired by all the vessels, which had a splendid effect.

The grand ball is now in progress at Music Hall, and is a very fine affair.

Hotel Accommodations at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 20.

The price of board at the prominent hotels in Montreal during the Prince of Wales' visit here, will be the same as usual—$2 50 per day. Accommodation for six hundred persons can be obtained at $2 per day

Naval and Military Intelligence.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

There is a large number of men-of-war at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at present. In order to give an idea of how many are useful and how many are worthless, we put them in a tabular form as follows:

	Tonnage.	Built in.	Condition.
Receiving-ship (line) N'th Carolina	2,633	1820	Useless for sea service.
Frigate Brandywine	1,726	1825	Worthless.
Frigate Potomac	1,726	1821	Rotten.
Sailing-corvette Vandalia	783	1828	G'd for another cruise.
Sailing-brig Perry	280	1843	In fair order.
Steam-frigate Roanoke	3,400	1855	Needs thor'gh repairs.
Steam-frigate Wabash	3,200	1855	Good; about to be strip'd.
Steam-frigate Susquehanna	2,450	1850	Efficient and ready for sea.

Besides these, there are seven small craft connected with the Coast Survey, in the stream. The *Perry* and *Vandalia* have been docked to receive some copper on their bottom, were floated out yesterday, and are now waiting orders to be equipped and manned for sea. The *Wabash* will be for the next six months undergoing repairs. The *Roanoke* could be finished in a few weeks' less time. The *Brandywine* and *Potomac*, in their present form, are

SUMMER RESORTS.

Affairs at Newport---Social Resources and Results---Notabilities at the Seaside---Old Point Comfort---Its Popularity and its Visitors.

From Our Own Correpsondents.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

Political economists tell us that demand produces supply, by a law which concentrates the needs wherever exists the legitimate human materials of civilization. According to this theory metropolitan resources indicate this as a legitimate centre of American Summer life. DOWNING is here, with his daily supply of oysters, game, and ices; DISBROW with his best saddle horses; Italian and French barbers from Washington and Philadelphia; Wood's Minstrels and little PATTI, for the melodiously inclined; a dentist, indorsed by DUNNING; a chiropodist, "patronized by the nobility"; newsboys, organ-grinders, photographers, milliners, and omnibuses. Representative men are congregated here, too, as at a common centre; three of the specially clever doctors of Gotham, SIMMS, ELLIOT and BARKER; PHELAN, to exercise billiard-players, and MORPHY to test skill in chess; with celebrated divines, famous newspaper correspondents, Baltimore lawyers and French cooks. There has been a brilliant "hop" at the Ocean House, and a fine concert at the Atlantic, since my last; the opera forces muster strong for a costly musical entertainment; private hospitalities increase. Two renowned spiritual mediums excite the wonder of neophytes; while the cause of the poor Indian is represented by a small encampment of squaws. A more varied programme it would be difficult to invent or imagine

The advantages, not to say the moral necessity, of such opportunities for a social intercourse as are engaged here, can hardly be overrated. Busy citizens, living far apart, engaged in diverse pursuits, and imbued with more or less local prejudice, thus ventilate their conflicting opinions, find much to sympathize with and esteem in each other, and return home with a more catholic feeling—a more national sentiment. The pleasant association, which, years ago, subsisted between New-England and Southern families, was in no small degree owing to the annual reunion of the best society of each extreme section of the country at Saratoga; and if Washington could become in the Winter such a rendezvous for the leading citizens from all parts of the Union, their social influence would do more to rectify mutual injustice and promote a higher tone of manners, and a better state of feeling in political circles than any amount of reasoning in the abstract. While the intelligent and kindly disposed, however, thus mingle auspiciously, it is curious to note how strong are the lines of social demarcation. People come here year after year from the same city, but members of different cliques; eat together, sleep under the same roof, and see each other continually for weeks, without making the least advance to intimacy. This is especially observable among the Philadelphians. New-Yorkers are more used to the world, and exchange the ordinary civilities with each other frankly and freely, though they may never meet at parties, nor visit one another. It is a noteworthy admission of the experienced in American watering-place life, that such scenes no longer facilitate matrimonial arrangements; every year fewer engagements occur. This is a natural result of the promiscuous gatherings, the fast habits and the delusive excitements. Sensible men distrust show and suspect sham under such circumstances, and seek wives in a more secluded and domestic atmosphere. Yet there is rare scope for female attractions and capital tests of womanly character in these gay crowds. The modest, gentle, high-toned lady—preserving her sweet individuality intact, her refined manners unmodified, her kindly spirit unruffled, amid so much that is bold and artificial, selfish and coarse, appears more winsome than ever; the coquet gives unrestrained exercise to her love of pleasing, and her passion for notoriety, and the amazon finds a sphere which elicits all her confidence in repartee, her vagaries in costume, and her freedom of action. You see girls here, yet children in years, with the self-possession and hardihood of dowagers; and old ladies who consult anything but their age in dress and bearing. More sweet faces than fine forms are visible; more ease than elegance of manners; more self-reliance than gentleness; more spirit than grace. The fashion now so prevalent of wearing basques and round, broad-brimmed straw hats with a single plume, give a bewitching aspect to half the women one encounters here. It is astonishing what a picturesque effect results from apt head-gear. Absolved from the barbarous custom of wearing black inflexible narrow-rimmed hats, half the bearded faces would look like VANDYKE'S portraits; and the simple expedient of a straw hat, low and round in the crown, somewhat broad and slightly curled at the rim, with a white or green plume therein, makes pretty girls look infinitely prettier, and fresh matrons charming. Sometimes, on the beach, as a fair equestrian thus arranged, dashes by, we think her one of the beauties of the days of LOUIS Quartorze—so dapper and agile, so graceful and picturesque is the impression. On the other hand, angular, hard faces suffer greatly from the same cause; it is melancholy to see the incongruous effect of this juvenile costume upon a woman whose face and figure are devoid of girlishness. A striking want of independence, not only in costume but in modes of life, is indeed evident here to one familiar with foreign watering-places. English people at German baths, or at Leamington and Scarborough, and French families at Dieppe, do not lay aside their usual habits or their individual tastes. The ladies sew, the children study, the gentlemen read and write as they are accustomed to do at home; they all observe the dress, and keep the hours, and pursue the domestic vocations with which they are familiar. In fact, they are as independent abroad as at home; whereas here, with a few exceptions, every one seems a slave to routine, and follows a prescribed course. A week of lounging on piazzas, and making five daily toilettes may be undergone; but two months of such a life, unvaried by useful employment, is wearisome and foolish. Our foreign visitors set a good example in this regard. They take a sea-bath before breakfast, pass the forenoon in their apartments engaged in study or writing, and give the afternoon to exercise, and the evening to society.

Now and then you see an Englishman who, in walking costume, perambulates the whole island; or a traveled man who haunts the sea-shore—but hundreds never move out of the circle of hotel life, and live in a perpetual crowd. One cannot fail to be struck with the number of bright and beautiful children here, glowing with health; nor to wonder how parents can suffer them to run wild and lose their *naive* charms by premature exposure and contact with all kind of things and people. A good practical illustration of the much-discussed "woman question"—as far as regards the capacity for self-dependence and intellectual freedom and efficiency of the sex—has been under our daily cognizance, in the persons of five gifted Americans—each successful in her vocation and established in her social position, both of which results are self-achieved. Miss MITCHELL, of Nantucket, whose astronomical fame is so extensive, was one of the most assidious auditors at the scientific meetings; and her venerable father declared her a model daughter and housewife; so that science and domestic duty are, it appears, as coincident in this instance as in that of Mrs. SOMERVILLE. Two successful artists—EMMA STEBBINS, of your City, and HARRIET HOSMER, of Watertown, Mass.—havs also sojourned here of late; the former excelled in crayon drawings, some years since, and pursued her artistic studies with great perseverance; her taste and executive ability have received a new impulse and development from a residence in Italy, and she now exhibits rare skill in modeling, as the effective and original figure of "The Miner," executed for Mr. HECKSCHER, of New-York, amply evinces. Miss HOSMER has a grand task before her in the St. Louis commission for a statue of BENTON, whose career and aspect should inspire a noble memorial work, emblematic of the Legislator of the West. The friend of these artists, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, is equally distinguished in another sphere, and few of our countrywomen have done more credit to their native energy and generous character. Born at the "North End," in Boston—a *protége*, in childhood, of the saintly WARE, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has maintained the principles of her Puritan birthplace; by her own exertions she has made her circumstances independent, supported in comfort several of her kindred, ministered to the welfare of less fortunate friends, and set a rare example of womanly usefulness and self-reliance. Her large experience has enriched a naturally vigorous mind with the fruits of acute and extended observation, and she has enjoyed remarkable social advantages in England and Italy. With the two friends before mentioned she has resided, for several years past, in Rome; their rooms have been the centre of a choice circle of artistic and literary society; and, with the exception of Mme. D'OSSOLI, no American ladies have realized a more independent and genially active life than these "three jolly bachelors," as they were wont to call themselves. SPRAY.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

Popularity of this Resort—Increased Number of Visitors—Hotels Full—Grand Masquerade Ball.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Aug. 16, 1860.

This has been the most successful season the "Hygeia" has ever enjoyed, and that Old Point is rapidly growing in public favor is fully evidenced by the register of visitors during the present Summer. Last year the number of guests reached forty-six hundred, against forty-four hundred registered at Congress Hall, Saratoga, for the same time. The guests this Summer have already exceeded double that of last, and the most delightful portion of the season at Old Point is yet to be enjoyed. In fact, there may be considered two distinct seasons here, each Summer. The first commences about the first of June, and continues to the middle of August. During this period the "Hygeia" is crowded to suffocation with visitors *en route* to the Virginia Springs and the Northern Summer resorts. These come and go in rapid succession, often not remaining but a few days, and then scattering among the mountains. The second season then sets in, and continues till late in October, during which time the guests are less crowded, but more select—consisting of those who appreciate the luxuries of Old Point, and come to enjoy them. It is during the second-named period that the oysters and crabs are the finest, the hog-fish and sheeps-head are the most abundant and delicious, and when the air is the balmiest and the bathing the most invigorating. These facts are not generally known, but still they are literally true, as will be testified to by hundreds who spend here the months of September and October.

The late improvements here in the way of accommodations, together with the present superior management, have added much to the attractions of this popular watering place,—for when lately crowded with guests to double the fair capacity of the "Hygeia," there was no one so unreasonable as to complain, so constant and unremitting were the attentions of Mr. WILLARD and his little army of employes. Now we have ample room for all, and every attention possible from a well-drilled corps of polite servants,—and now is the proper season for visiting Old Point.

The grand fancy-dress and masquerade ball which came off last evening, was a complete success. The costumes, or at least many of them, were very costly and beautiful, and some of the characters were sustained with a tact rarely witnessed on such occasions. It would consume too much room to name all the characters represented, or even to attempt a partial description of the brilliant dresses gotten up by the ladies for the occasion. Suffice it to say they were, with few exceptions, in admirable taste. Mrs. JACOBS, of New-York, as Mrs. Partington, was second only to that venerable lady herself—while Master DRINKARD played Ire so admirably that he had an engagement tendered him for the Richmond boards. Miss LATHAM, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as *Rowena*; Miss ELLIS, of Washington, as *La Fille du Regiment*; Miss BETTS, of Brooklyn, as *Swiss Peasant Girl*; Miss DAVIS, of Washington, as *Gipsy Fortune Teller*; Mrs. MCLEAN, of Ohio, as a *French Marquesse*, (of LOUIS XV. reign); Miss RICKETS, daughter of Capt. RICKETS, U. S. A., as *Friburg Peasant*; Miss HARDESTY, of Baltimore, as peasant of the *Campagna de Roma*, and the Misses MILLER, of Washington, as Spanish ladies, were among the most attractive and best sustained characters. Mrs. DRINKARD, of Washington, was beautifully dressed as the *Maid of the Mist*. Mrs. Lieut. BAIRD, U. S. A., Mrs. Lieut. DRUM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lieut. ABERT, U. S. A., were exquisitely dressed in costume, but the characters they represented were not ascertained. Mrs. WALTERS, of Baltimore, as *Lady Baltimore*, was richly dressed, but in faultless taste. Miss JONES, Mrs. WHITING, and Miss WHITING, all of Hampton, represented Morning, Noon, and Night, in beautiful and appropriate costumes. The Misses MILLER, daughters of Dr. MILLER, of Washington, shone out brilliantly as the Morning and Evening Stars. Miss LANGLEY, of Old Point, as *Pocahontas*, and Miss JENNIE SEGAR, of Old Point, was *Moonlight* as calm, beautiful and romantic as was ever shed by Lura herself.

But I must forbear extending this catalogue lest I weary, and only add a few of the male characters as illustrative of the taste of those engaged in the ball:

Mr. BRIGHT of Williamsburgh, as *Count of Monte Cristo*; Mr. WALTERS, of Baltimore, as *Louis XIV.*; Mr. LANGLEY, of Old Point, as *Osceola*; Mr. LATHAM, of Brooklyn, as *Duke Aranza*; W. B. DRINKARD, of Washington, as a *Zouave*; J.F. SEGAR, of Old Point, as *Tommy*, the Japanese; Mr. WAYNE, of Georgia, as *Ivanhoe*; Mr. HARDESTY, of Norfolk, as *Alexander of Russia*; Col. SEGAR, of Old Point, as a *Necromancer*; Lieut. ABERT, U. S. A., as *American Jester*; Mr. FOSTER, (Norfolk *Day Book*) as the *Quaker*; Lieut. DRUM, U. S. A., as the *Stranger*; Mr. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, as *Paul Pry*; C. C. WILLARD, of Old Point, as a *Magician*.

Such were a few of the many characters represented in the grand saloon last evening, and the merry dance was kept up until 4 in the morning. A splendid supper was served up at 12, and the best order and decorum were preserved throughout.

There are now experiments being carried on here in rifle cannon, by order of the Secretary of War, and in my next I may be able to give you some interesting facts in relation thereto. I find the officers now stationed here extremely courteous and sociable—characteristics, it is true, of their class. Dol. DIMMICK, now in charge of the post, is an officer of experience and ability, and is very popular with his subordinates. More anon. Q.

OBITUARY.

Hon. George T. Hodges died at his residence in Rutland, Vt., on the 9th. He was born on July 4, 1789, in Clarendon, and removed to Rutland in 1808, where he has lived ever since. For more than a quarter of a century he was President of the Bank of Rutland. He was an efficient supporter of the State Agricultural Society, and contributed largely to the success of the Burlington Railroad. He was repeatedly sent to represent his town in the House, and his county in the Senate of his native State, and on the death of Mr. Meacham, the Congressional Representative of the Rutland District in 1846, was selected to fill his unexpired term in the national councils.

Prof. Samuel Penton, of Ann Arbor, Mich., died at that place on the 17th. He served in the State Senate four years—from 1844 to 1848—and was Regent of the University of Michigan for one term. Since the organization of the Medical Department of the University, he has acted with great acceptance as Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He settled at Ann Arbor in 1826.

Mr. Benjamin Howard, an old and respected merchant in Boston, died suddenly on Monday morning. He was attending the social weekly religious meeting in the vestry of Trinity Church, and was reading to the audience a letter which he had just received from a distant part of the country, when his voice failed him and he took his seat. A few moments afterward he was observed to fall over on his right side. Medical aid was immediately summoned and every effort was made to resuscitate him but without success.

Cyrus Woodbury, Postmaster at Wood Pigeon, in Michigan, was arrested recently charged with purloining money from the letters which passed through his hands. On Saturday last he found that he could not procure bail for the amount fixed by the Commissioner, $4,000, and rather than go to jail, committed suicide.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Details of the Battles of Melazzo.

From Our Palermo Correspondent.

PALERMO, Sunday, July 22, 1860.

Weeks have passed since I have been able to take a pen in hand either for private or public correspondence, as the Hospital has engrossed all my thoughts, time and strength. To-morrow I start with Dr. RIPARI, head physician of GARIBALDI'S army, for Melazzo, where, according to the latest accounts, we shall find from 400 to 500 wounded. The affair as yet is involved in mystery. MEDICI had received orders not to attack, as the General had other plans in view. According to his own account he was attacked by the Neapolitans, which is not surprising, as he was sitting down under their fortress without artillery or other methods of defence. However that may be, on the evening of the 18th, the General received a dispatch: "Send me aid at once;" and during the night a letter from MEDICI, whose contents he communicated to no one, but put on his red shirt, ordered his Guides, the too famous Genoese sharpshooters, to follow him, and went on board the *City of Aberdeen*, an English steamer which he has purchased, and with 900 men, just arrived under Major CORTI, started for Melazzo at 10 A. M. On the 21st we sent off the Hospital train, and a friend of mine, who went and returned in the *City of Aberdeen* steamer that transported it, writes me the following letter:

"The division under the orders of the Inspector-General of the Army left the port of Palermo on the 20th inst. at 4 P. M., with orders to land at Patti, a city of 15,000 souls, about twenty-four miles from Melazzo. Arrived there, they received a dispatch from Gen. GARIBALDI to land on the shore of San Giovanni and Barcelona, and in about five hours the landing was effected, two miles distant from Barcelona.

According to the best information that I could obtain, the attack on Melazzo, took place on the 20th, when the Royal troops were compelled to abandon their position and retire to the fortress. The attack commenced on the shore of the western coast of the promontory of Melazzo, and, after a desperate combat on both sides, and several attacks with the bayonet by our soldiers, the town was ours. The combat lasted for twelve hours, almost without intermission. The inhabitants of Melazzo favored the Royalists.

The loss on both sides is tremendous. We have 100 dead and a great number wounded, among whom, alas! we must number the majority of those brave Genoese sharp-shooters, reduced, it is said to six. The wounded, among whom are many Neapolitans, have been transported to Barcelona.

The physicians and surgeons of the *Veloce* are sent to succor them, and the chief hospital train (*Ambulanza Generale*) will have reached its destination at 8 P. M. on the night of the 21st.

Hardly had we landed our passengers and goods when the *City of Aberdeen* received orders to make for the waters of Melazzo, where, on arriving we were received with a salvo from the castle, though, as usual, the balls passed harmlessly between the masts, and Gen. GARIBALDI, who came on board with a single officer, ordered us to return immediately to Palermo. The cannon from the castle gave the signal for the recommencement of hostilities as we started, and we could hear for some minutes a sharp fight, and the war cry of our soldiers. Rumors are current that the General means to attack the castle this evening, but I think that he will wait for artillery.

The column of COSENZ arrived at Patti at 5 A. M. of the 21st.

The *Veloce* opened fire on the castle, and is now in port with her engine burst. BASCO is in the castle and is short of water."

This is by far the most detailed account that has reached Palermo from Melazzo, and I send it to you as it was given to me; to-morrow, if I have time, I hope to send my own account: but I fear the wounded will absorb all our care, as I hear there are no conveniences either at Melazzo or Barcelona. We take a good supply of beds and bedding.

DE PRETIS, the Vice-Dictator, arrived yesterday evening; he goes for instructions to-morrow to Melazzo. GARIBALDI has won the day. About a month since he sent the Marquis TRECCHI to demand DE PRETIS, and the King gave his willing consent, but, a few days later, urged by CAVOUR, wrote, "Oblige me by taking VALERIO instead." GARIBALDI replied, "I must have DE PRETIS," and DE PRETIS has come.

Palermo seems deserted now that the General has gone. You must know that the 4th of July—your famous anniversary—is also GARIBALDI'S birthday, and a few of his intimate friends celebrated it; but he caused it to be circulated that he was born on the 19th July, and so the *fête* was deferred until that day. The General had set out for Melazzo on the 18th, and so escaped the *seccaturo*.

I hope I may be wrong, but this affair of Melazzo seems to me a huge and cruel error. The flower of our men will fall there, and the fate of Italy remains the same. To lose our best and bravest in the conquest of Naples is one thing, in the conquest of Melazzo is another—in any case, the praise or blame remains with MEDICI.

Since the departure of LA FARINI things are quiet in Palermo; that arch conspirator has left many friends behind; still they are awed for the moment by his *spalto*.

COSENZ is wounded, and the General himself has had a desperate *rencontre* with a Neapolitan officer, whose head he cleaved in two. They say our wounded exceed five hundred. God forbid!

What Next?—Contemplated Invasion of the Roman States—The Neapolitan Fleet.

From our Florence Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

It does not become at all more clear what is to be the final issue in the south of the Peninsula. As events succeed each other a more complicated condition of things seems to be the result. Affairs at Naples are at the moment in such an apparently inextricable snarl that one is quite puzzled about forming a judgment, and it is hardly prudent to make any present attempt. That the Island of Sicily is nearly free from Bourbon rule is sufficiently evident—thanks to the gallantry of GARIBALDI and his faithful followers. But what is to be done with the island, and is GARIBALDI to be prevented, by threats or persuasions, from carrying the revolution, with its elements of radical and genuine reform, to Naples and to Rome? Sound judgment, real friendship for Italy, and a sincere policy of non-intervention, would let GARIBALDI and the Italian patriots alone and leave them quite free to carry out thoroughly plans meditated in the beginning. If the war is stopped where it is, by the counsel, almost equivalent to coercion, of the European Powers, it can be only for the object of taking advantage of some new complications of the coming few months, to place the control, not only of the Island of Sicily, but perhaps also of Naples itself, in the hands of France or England. Beyond the object of serving their own interests, very little confidence can be placed in the sympathy of either of those Governments for the Italian revolution. With neither of those Powers can the pure and simple welfare of Italy be a leading object or motive of action. It is subordinate to other ends, and Italy is at this moment in danger of being made, as she has been so often before, the instrument for the accomplishment of the selfish purposes of her more powerful neighbors.

If France and England would honestly and heartily coöperate to help liberate and unite Italy and build it up into a Power which would constitute a new weight in the European balance, they might promote their own interests while they did something for the cause of humanity. England cannot give up Austria. The conservatism of despotism, with all its cruelty, which is the soul of its existence, has something to charm the British aristocracy. Better let that heterogeneous empire go to pieces, and out of its disintegrated elements form new States which may represent ideas worthy of the age in which we live. The sooner such a stumbling-block to progress is removed the better for civilization and humanity. There would be no one to mourn the extinction of that Power, as at present constructed, except, perhaps, poor Lord NORMANBY.

A Roman exile here, who is in the secrets of the revolutionary propaganda, tells me that there is a reserve of some thousands of volunteers *waiting in Tuscany for the moment to arrive to make a descent upon the Roman Territory*. [This is confirmed by later telegraphic advices.—ED.] GARIBALDI established at Naples, or anywhere else on the mainland, would be the signal for a rising; not first, perhaps, in the City of Rome, but at such points as Viterbo, Ancona, or Pesaro, and other places on the border. The volunteers would hurry to the succor of the insurrectionists immediately on hearing of the first outbreak. The number of Venetian refugees, and voluntary exiles in this part of Italy is large, and constantly increasing. Many are now actively engaged in the war. They have established a weekly journal there, called after their country, *La Venezia*—advocating independence. Several numbers have already been published, written by very clever men, among those who are suffering for their devotion to the patriot cause. The system of conscription adopted by Austria, by which she is enforcing an enrolment of her Italian subjects in her army, to fight, perhaps, against their own countrymen, is the cause which more than any other at present stimulates the Venetian youth to watch every open door to make their escape from a hated tyranny. The Austrian authority has just published a long list of names of property-holders—many of them with titles of nobility, who have withdrawn from the country, warning them to return to the province and to their estates, within a period named, on penalty of having their property confiscated if the order is not heeded.

As to Rome, we only hear that the Ecclesiastics are busy, as usual—not planning to purify the Holy City of its ignorance, immorality and filth, but amusing the people with miraculous pictures and gilded shows. On the walls seditious hand-bills are posted, and in a low voice the name of GARIBALDI is everywhere heard. The undisturbed general quiet would seem to be only a patient waiting for the hour of deliverance; but it is more the result of restraint and fear under military force, than a condition of assured and tranquil expectation. The resolve for freedom is as firm as ever, and the indignation, though smothered, still burns. The exceptional condition of Rome is not calculated to nourish great hopes, but the hearts of the more trustful and ardent of Italian patriots do not fail. With so many difficulties, within and without; of alliances of the Government with Austrian despotism and the French occupation, it is confidently believed, that if no moral means can loose the entanglement, it may be cut by GARIBALDI'S or some other hero's sword.

The appointment by GARIBALDI, during his activity in the field, of DE PRETIS to the Pro-dictatorship of the Island of Sicily, seems to give satisfaction to the population. DE PRETIS is a well-known member of the Sardinian Parliament, and has the confidence of the more moderate party. If there is truth in the report that there is a pretty strong leaning towards GARIBALDI among the officers, both military and naval, of the Kingdom of Naples, it is a most encouraging sign. The Neapolitan Navy is of very respectable size, taking a place in respect to material at least above the second rank in Europe. In fact, as to the number of vessels and guns, it does not fall so much below that of the United States. The whole number of vessels amounts to ninety, carrying 786 guns, with a complement of upwards of 7,000 sailors and officers of all sorts. Of the vessels, 27 are propelled by steam. Of these, one is of large size, carrying 60 guns; 11 are frigates, armed with 10 guns each; 8 corvettes, with 8 guns each, besides seven smaller vessels, each with 4 guns. Of the sixty or more sailing vessels, the largest is armed with 80 guns. There are five frigates carrying an aggregate of 252 guns, or about 50 each. Among the rest are bomb and mortar boats in considerable number, and others armed with Paixhan guns. These latter have been found useful by the King when he has felt inclined to indulge his propensity of knocking down the palaces and cities of his disobedient subjects. The Navy may be put to a better use, if the new Kingdom is extended, and the marine force falls into its hands.

Baron RICASOLI is now absent from Florence on a visit to Turin. It is said that he will probably be made a Senator of the Kingdom, but when he will relinquish the office of Governor of Tuscany is not yet known. AP.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

We have received by the *New-York*, whose arrival from Bremen and Southampton was announced in yesterday's TIMES, our usual files of French, Belgian and German papers, and make from them the following interesting translations:

SPAIN AS A GREAT POWER.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT CONSENT TO HER ADMISSION.

The *Gazette de Cologne* publishes a synopsis of the response which Prussia has made to the proposition of France to admit Spain into the Council of the Great Powers. The following are the main points:

Prussia acknowledges the noble qualities of the Spanish nation, and appreciates the progress Spain has made within the last year in the consolidation of her political organization and the development of her resources. But she cannot approve at once, like M. RECHBERG, the propositions of France.

The Vienna cabinet hopes, and not without reason, to find in Spain an ally to defend the poessessions of the Holy See. manaced at present by revolution. Such a consideration may ballance, in the eye of Austra, the fact that Spain would in all other questions most probably side with France. Tihs Prussia must above all, guard against. Besides Prussia cannot derive the admittance of another Catholic Power to the European council of nations, without the addition of a Protestant Power. Prussia can therefore only consent to the admittence of Spain on condition, that Sweden be likewise admitted. This reserve is only the result of a convert appreciation of Prussian interests. As regards the reservation in the Austrian note, alluding, if not expressly, at least in a very intelligible manner, to the admission of Sardinia, Prussia has no motive whatever, to associate herself with it Whenever the young Italian Power is strong enough to tare herself from the always predominating influence of France, Prussia will have no motive, to exclude her from the diliberations of the Great Powers.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE'S PREPARATIONS.

Correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung.

ANCONA, Sunday, July 29, 1850.

General LAMORICIERE, who seems to have made this place his headquarters for the present, having leased the hotel Alla Pace for a term of three months, evinces an energy which has been heretofore unheard of in the Papal States. All works of fortification are being repaired and finished in the best possible manner; even some of the outside works, which were erected during the times of the Austrian occupation. The General has also sent a Government Engineer to Trieste, in order to purchase a chain, with which to bar the entrance of our harbor—rather wide here by the bye—in case necessity should require it. For the same object, several of our antediluvian harbor-ships have been repaired, and two fishing barks have been furnished with ammunition to defend the harbor. The people, who laugh at this singular increase of our ships-of-war, have baptized these two barks *Inflessibilita* and *Impetuosa*. A row of buildings is at present being turned into caverns. The people wonder, and wait with impatience for the end of the Neapolitan revolution. In spite of the excitement, nothing happens to cause the least disturbance. Proclamations, smuggled in from Sicily according to all probability, call on the people, in strong language, to remain quiet above all things, and to utter no cry of triumph, when hearing of the progress made in the liberation of Italy. "Europe must see that we are united, and have learned to obey. When there is no longer a King of Naples, Central Italy will also be free; and the rest will come of itself." These are generally the closing words. It is, indeed, remarkable how well the people obey their foreign masters, and how they evade every occasion to enter into a dispute with them, provoked as they often are, and sometimes in a very brutal manner. Distinguished among the young members of the garrison, who make it their object to offend them, are the newly-arrived Guides of the General. Although of noble French descent, their behavior leads one to doubt it. In the coffee-houses they often call their dogs, "Cavour," "Garibaldi." Of course, such conduct is not calculated to strengthen the affection existing between the people and the Government.

MEANING OF THE TOPLITZ INTERVIEW.

From the Turin Correspondence of the Constitutionel.

TURIN, August 4.

M. BRASSIER DE SAINT SIMON, the Elnister from Prussia, presented some verbal explanations to COUNT CAVORER yesterday, in regard to the Toplitz intert view. These explanations were designed to reassure our Government. Indeed, M. DE SAINT SIMON is reported to have declared it to be the cordial desire of his Government that the affairs of Italy should be left to take their own course, unchecked by any foreign intervention, and to have added, that the arrangements, perfected at the Toplitz interview, had an exclusive bearing on the protection of German interests. But when questioned by our Minister of Foreign Affairs, as to whether Prussia looked upon Venetia as the safeguard of German interests, the Prussian Minister is reported to have responded in an evasive manner. This news—the importance of which I do not underrate—I transmit to you with reserve, although it comes from a source usually well informed.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Irrepressible Conflicts of the Democracy.

The Bomb from the Breckinridge Battery.

Miscellaneous Discharge of Small Arms from All Quarters.

Address of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The election of the next President and Vice-President of the United States is at hand. Four distinct organizations are in the field—the Republican Party, making bold and open war upon the institutions of fifteen sovereign States of this Union; the Constitutional Union Party, repudiating all platforms, and standing simply on the catch-words, "Constitution and the Union"—two parties, each calling itself Democratic; one, however, following the fortunes of one man, Mr. DOUGLAS, and differing from the Republicans, in making insidious, instead of open war upon the South—the other standing inflexibly on the Constitution of the country, makes no concealments as to its interpretation of that instrument, its rallying cry being the equality of the States. We purpose, calmly and impartially, to survey the field, and to give the reasons why the latter party should be considered as the Democratic Party, and how the dearest interests of country, race, and of human progress, are concerned in its success.

Why is it that the Democratic Party is disrupted, and its wings arrayed in bitter opposition to each other? Why is it that the veterans who achieved its time-honored triumphs no longer move with the old energy and harmony to meet the antagonists they have so often defeated? What firebrand has been thrown into their midst, lighting up intestine fires, and consuming as with a devouring flame? Let the plain, unvarnished record answer.

In 1856 the Democratic Party, after a most bitter contest, elected JAMES BUCHANAN President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE Vice-President of the United States. The new Administration was inaugurated and went into operation. Its policy was foreshadowed in the inaugural address. The Supreme Court, in a case before it, the Dred Scott case, gave its decision on the question of difference in the Democratic ranks—a decision which previously every Democrat had solemnly pledged himself to abide by, as the authoritative exposition of the Democratic faith. That august tribunal declared the Missouri Compromise act unconstitutional and void; enunciated the right of the South to take and hold their slave property in the Territories; denied to the Territorial Legislature any right to interfere with such property, and proclaimed that a Territory could only settle the question of slavery at the time it came to form a Constitution, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

This was looked upon by all sound Democrats as the final settlement of the question, and it was believed that the agitation of Slavery would be forever withdrawn from the halls of Congress. Who has kept up this agitation? Who has resisted this decision? Who has declared that: "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether Slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it, as they please?" And again: "No matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, the right of the people to make a Slave Territory, or a Free Territory, is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill." Mr. DOUGLAS thus, in his Illinois contest, set the people above the Constitution, and violated his own pledges in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Now was presented to the country the sad spectacle of our once valiant champion exerting his entire energies to overthrow the party which had so honored him; and with the flag of rebellion and insurrection in his hand, endeavoring to seduce the party from its principles. His friends have not hesitated to affiliate with the Republican Party to compass his ends. In Oregon they united with the Republicans in the canvass of last year and this, and Mr. LOGAN, the leading Republican of the State, fought the canvass on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty alone. In New-Jersey, his friends, Messrs. ADRIAN and RIGGS, were returned to Congress by the votes of the Republican Party, and against the regular Democratic Party. So with REYNOLDS, HASKIN and CLARKE, in New-York; HICKMAN and SCHWARTZ, in Pennsylvania; with JOHN G. DAVIS in Indiana. Republicans were returned to Congress over Democrats by the Opposition, and with the collusion of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS. Thus was ARNOLD defeated in Connecticut, HUGHES and RAY in Indiana, TAYLOR and RUSSELL in NEW-YORK; PHILLIPS, LEIDY, AHL, GILLIS and DEWART in Pennsylvania; HALL and BURNS in Ohio, and WOODBRIDGE in New-Jersey. Mr. DOUGLAS himself, all the while, has vehemently opposed and denounced the Democratic Administration in the Senate; has refused to be governed by the voice of his party; has warred upon all his Democratic colleagues, with a single exception; has voted against them, not simply on the vexed question of Slavery, but against their nominations, and has even joined the Republicans in their efforts to exclude from the Senate the two Democratic Senators from the State of Indiana.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Owing his election in Illinois to the Senate, over his competitor, Mr. LINCOLN, to the position maintained throughout that canvass, that no matter what was the decision of the Supreme Court, the Legislature of a Territory could lawfully exclude Slavery therefrom by unfriendly legislation, he resolved to engraft his heresy of squatter sovereignty, of which this was an exemplification, upon the creed of the Democratic Party; and he declared in his Dorr letter that on this condition only would he accept the nomination of the Convention for the Presidency. Thus one man undertook to lay down the platform of an entire party, and to place out of the pale of that party its own President; all but two of its Senators; all but some half a dozen of its Representatives in Congress; to brand as Anti-Democratic the men of nearly every State where the party was in possession of the Government. Is it to be wondered at that the South became alarmed, and that it lost its confidence in him who once was by them trusted and admired?

It must be remembered, too, that the resistance to Mr. DOUGLAS' nomination was not confined to the Southern States. It was wide-spread throughout all the States, and was predominant in Oregon, California, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey—States whose votes, with an almost united South, were essential to success in the coming election. It was also predominant in Massachusetts.

Under such circumstances were his claims vehemently urged for the Presidency. The Press, telegraph, and every art of management was used to secure the election of delegates favorable to his nomination. The maxim of the immortal JACKSON was reversed, and the man was made to seek the Presidency, not the Presidency the man.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Heretofore, the delegates chosen by the Democracy of the United States met in National Conventions as brothers, to consult together in a spirit of harmony and concession—to lay down the principles of the party, and to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, not objectionable (in numbers) to any respectable portion of the party, and, therefore, likely to receive its united and harmonious support. For this purpose was the two-third rule adopted in the first National Democratic Convention that was ever held in this country; and actuated by the motives which begot it, the Democracy have repeatedly, in National Conventions, whenever a respectable opposition presented itself, refused to nominate some of its ablest statesmen, and by the nomination of others less objectionable, have marched on to victory, and the development and enforcement of their principles. It will be recollected that Mr. VAN BUREN received a considerable majority at the Democratic National Convention in 1844, yet no one then contended that he, therefore, was entitled to the nomination. On the contrary, the Convention, regarding the opposition of the minority to his nomination as entitled to consideration and respect, refused to nominate him, but nominated Mr. POLK, (against whom there was no objection,) and under his banner, the Democratic party achieved one of its greatest triumphs. It was this principle of harmony and concession, of respect and consideration for the opinions and views of the minority, which bound the Democracy together with bands of steel, and made the invincible on the day of battle. It was the talismanic motto under which we marched to victory—the secret and keystone to our success.

Far different was the spirit displayed at Charleston and Baltimore by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS. They came to nominate *him*, or break up the Convention. Many of their prominent men boldly and openly avowed the purpose. "Rule or ruin," was their motto. They met the opinions and views of the seventeen reliable Democratic States, almost united in opposition to the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, with insult and derision.

The Democratic States were wedded to no one man. They had their favorites, but they put forth no claim that even one of them should be nominated. They were willing to take any one of the illustrious and distinguished statesmen of our party, except Mr. DOUGLAS. *He* had made himself obnoxious to them for the reasons already mentioned, and they asked that he should not be thrust down their throats. Was the request an unusual one? Our history as a party shows that it was not. Was the request an unreasonable one? Who will say so, when they reflect that upon the States which made it, chiefly devolved the task of electing the nominees of the Convention? Yet the Douglas delegates not only turned a deaf ear to this request, but in the most high handed and reckless manner, with sacrilegious hands, tore down the landmarks of the party, and trampled upon Democratic comity and usages, in order to foist that *one man* upon the Convention. With any other Democrat they could have had harmony and union, and presented to-day the spectacle of a united and invincible party. We put it to the conscience and the judgment of every honest man, are *they* not guilty of setting up this one man as paramount to the union of the States? Are *they* not guilty of having divided the party? Did they not take "the first, fatal and irrevocable stride towards disunion of the States?" From this unenviable position no ingenuity nor device, nor wholesale and reckless charges against others, can relieve them. "Inexorable logic" stamps the grave crime upon their brows. Representing States, nearly all of which were hopelessly Black Republican, they claimed that they were entitled to dictate both the platform and the candidates, and to this end the system of tactics, which we had witnessed outside of the Convention, was, for the first time in our history, (and we earnestly hope the last) steadily and persistently enacted in it. Rules were made and violated at pleasure. The decisions of an impartial President were adopted, and then overruled as it suited their purpose. The usages of Democratic Conventions were followed, and then shamefully violated, as it accorded with their designs. Everything was made to bend to the one great purpose for which they assembled—the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. It cannot certainly be considered strange that honorable men, unused to such scenes, should leave the Convention, and that it was finally virtually broken up.

[The Address goes on to analyze, at great length, the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, for the purpose of showing that the claim that DOUGLAS is the regular nominee is entirely without foundation. As this portion of the document has comparatively little general interest we omit it.—ED. TIMES.]

Thus, neither Convention has presented a candidate nominated by two-thirds of the votes of the electoral colleges. Which, therefore, is entitled to the support of the Democracy, as the embodiment of its principles, and as indorsed by the weight and influence of the party?

The Committee to whom we have referred charge that we are the

they have no power to do. The stream cannot rise higher than its source." * * * * *

"The institution of Slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and it has the same protection thrown around it which guards our citizens against the granting of titles of nobility, or the establishment of religion: therefore, Congress would be as much bound to veto an act of Territorial legislation prohibiting it, as an act violating these rights of every citizen of the Republic."

To show that Mr. JOHNSON has not abandoned his doctrine of Congressional protection, we quote the following resolutions drafted and then reported by him to the Convention of Georgia, held on the 4th day of last June, which appointed him as a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, with the following additional propositions:

1. That the citizens of the United States have equal right to settle *with their property of any kind*, in the organized Territory of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, *slave property stands upon the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the General Government*, NOR ANY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, *can destroy or impair the right to slave property* in the common Territories, any more than the right *to any other description of property*; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in all the Territories, stand upon the same equal and broad constitutional basis, and subject to like principles of *recognition and protection in the* LEGISLATIVE, *Judicial and Executive departments of the Government.*

2. That we will support any man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, who holds the principles set forth in the foregoing proposition, and who will give them his indorsement, and that we will not hold ourselves bound to support any man who may be the nominee, who entertains principles inconsistent with those set forth in the above propositions, or who denies that slave property in the Territories does not stand on an equal footing, and on the same constitutional basis of other species of property.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his letter to Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, read before the Convention, uses this emphatic language, "*Intervention means disunion.*" Then, according to Mr. DOUGLAS, *Mr. Johnson, his colleague on the ticket with him, is a disunionist.* And, according to the second resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON before the Georgia Convention, he stands pledged not to support or vote for Mr. DOUGLAS.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

But in our survey of the field we must not neglect the Constitutional Union Party. It is an old party, under a new guise. In 1856 they had a platform of the strictest kind, and a secret organization protected by tests and oaths. Then they waged war upon our foreign citizens and upon a certain religious creed. The same leaders now come forward repudiating platforms—announce themselves as the only Union Party, and ask for votes without any declaration of their principles. Their platform is the "Constitution and the Union." The Republicans assert they are for the Constitution and the Union, yet their platform gives an interpretation to the Constitution which will destroy that Constitution and break up this Union. For which we have high authority—Mr. FILLMORE, the candidate for the Presidency, in 1856, of the very men who constitute the Constitutional Union party of the present day. The Douglas Democrats avow they are for the Constitution and the Union; yet their platform, as interpreted by their standard bearer, Mr. DOUGLAS, tramples under foot the decision of the Supreme Court, proclaims a higher law, and permits the first squatters in a Territory to exclude the people of fifteen sovereign States therefrom; reducing them to a condition of vassalage, and doing little less injury to the Constitution of the country than the platform of the Republicans.

The true Democratic Party stands on the Constitution and the Union, and their interpretation recognizes the perfect equality of the States, and maintains inviolate the genius of the events, necessities and history which brought into one confederacy so many independent sovereignties. Which of these three interpretations is the interpretation of the Constitutional Union Party? Or will they scorn each and all, and fall back upon their repudiated and odious platform of 1856? We feel that an intelligent people will demand at the hands of men asking their favor a frank avowal of their principles. We feel that they will recognize as a true Union Party the organization which stands boldly on the Constitution of their country, and proclaims the just doctrine of the equality of the States.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We have referred to the warnings of Mr. FILLMORE against this party. The public mind has become alarmed. The mischievous effect of its doctrines has been shown in the John Brown raid, and the recent burnings and pillages in Northern Texas. Bold, unscrupulous and vindictive leaders are at its head. They have adopted the once scorned dogma of GARRISON, that Slavery is a covenant with hell and an agreement with death. SUMNER proclaims the barbarism of Slavery; BURLINGAME, the necessity of an Anti-Slavery Bible and an Anti-Slavery God; SEWARD and LINCOLN, the irrepressible conflict. They, with a fanaticism rapidly getting intense as that of PETER the Hermit, are fanning the flames of sectional strife soon to break out in intestine war. They are practically leading a crusade against the South. Thanks to the mercies of the Almighty, brotherly love, the memories of a glorious history, the common sacrifices of our fathers, the unparalleled progress to empire and renown of our people, have not lost their influence. Honest and true men all through the North have determined to crush out the monster of Northern disunion and fanaticism. A paralysis has come over the energies of the inciters of servile war. The common sense of the people revolts at the consummation of their foul designs. Good men and true are rallying from the mountains and the plains, from city and country, from the farm, the shop and the busy marts of trade, to preserve and perpetuate the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

DOUGLAS AND REPUBLICANISM.

But where is Mr. DOUGLAS, in this struggle of good men and true, for the perpetuation of the faith of these fathers? He is allied with the Constitutional Union Party of the South, and *quasi* allied with the Republican Party at the North. He, like SEWARD, has proclaimed the higher law. At Springfield he declared that the citizen of a Territory "*does not derive power from Congress, for he has already derived it from God Almighty.*" One of his principal supporters, Mr. H. L. SEYMOUR, in his recent speech at Rochester, N. Y., said: "*After all that has been said on the subject, there is a higher law. Its fiat is given in the voice of the people. Popular Sovereignty is the expression of that law.*" Mr. HICKMAN, the boldest and clearest intellect of the followers of Mr. DOUGLAS, now upbraids him for his timidity and treachery, has manfully cast off the mask, and is now an avowed leader in the Republican ranks. His fugleman, FORNEY, openly advocates a coalition with the Black Republicans to defeat our candidates. We see presses, and leaders, and orators pulling down the Douglas and raising the Republican flag. We say to the Democrats of the olden time and to the young Democrats of the present day, beware of the insidious advances of the enemy. Beware of the first fatal step towards Republicanism and towards disunion. Rally to the old flag. Rally on the tried leaders. Be not sloughed off into the Abolition camp with HICKMAN and others. We implore you to weigh these facts, and we believe you will be satisfied of the tendency of the Douglas organization towards Republicanism. Indeed, the entire organization will melt and is melting away. The Free-Soilism of it is now being absorbed in the Republican ranks, and the true Democrats, of whom there are large numbers, are falling back into line with the old comrades, with whom they have achieved the triumphs of Democracy.

BRECKINRIDGE AND DOUGLAS.

Consider the spectacle presented to us by the democratic and the DOUGLAS candidates for the Presidency. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has retired to his quiet home in Kentucky, there calmly and with dignity to await the verdict of the people. Mr. DOUGLAS is traversing the country, especially in the North and East, dosing out the panacea of "squatter sovereignty" as a remedy for all ills, appealing to the "higher law," and endeavoring, with the magic of his words and his presence, to cajole the people to his support. In this he will miserably fail. In the exalted position of President of these United States, the people will exact something more than the qualities of a traveling mountebank. Mr. DOUGLAS, in his recent letter, has averred that his object was to take the question of slavery out of the halls of Congress; and yet during this whole administration he has kept up the Slavery agitation with a persistency and fierceness amounting almost to insanity. It has caused him to neglect every other duty in Congress except the defence of his consistency, and the advocacy of his views in regard to Slavery. He has been remarkable for his facility in dodging votes, and when he did vote, for his votes with the Republicans. With that party not only did he vote on the Lecompton question, but on most of the incidental questions, in total inconsistency with his former votes. With that party he coalesced, not simply in his votes on such minor question as the election of Public Printer, &c., but in determining who in the Senate of the United States were the representatives of the sovereign State of Indiana. He has been a rebel both to the organization and to the principles of the party. He has voted against its platforms and its candidates.

To conciliate Republican votes, he has indulged in vulgar flings at the South. He prefers the clams of Rhode Island to the niggers of the South. "I HAVE MUCH MORE FONDNESS FOR YOUR CLAMS THAN I HAVE FOR THEIR NIGGERS." These things have sunk deep into the hearts of the American Democracy; and even if he should extend his clam-baking operations to the coast of Labrador, trying on his way the infinite relish of freshly-caught mackerel, halibut and cod, he will find that whilst the people are pleased with the jovial qualities of the hail, well-met fellow, they will despise and reprobate the public man.

Words cannot express the magnitude of the blessings which a benignant Providence has showered upon us—a vast and extended area, spanning the entire continent, and reaching from the cold North down even to tropical heat—a population now large and most rapidly increasing—the enjoyment of abundant comforts and even great luxuries of life—a union of industrial interests, varied by soil and climate—a paternal and kindly Government founded on the principle for which we have ever and shall ever contend. Shall discord enter this magnificent abode? Shall the Union be broken up? Shall poverty, anxiety, distress and internal wars take the place of wealth, content and successful enterprise? Our countrymen, do not close your eyes to the danger of this! When the danger comes, it will come from the selfish ambition of individuals, whose talents enable them to sow the seed of strife in a party which for many generations has supported this glorious Government, founded on political and social rights to every citizen—a Government distinguished alike for its benignity, its wisdom and its strength—the glory of the age, and the admiration of the friends of freedom, and of the rights of man throughout the habitable globe.

Fellow Democrats, to the work! Stand on your platform, and cling to your candidates. You are contending for the Constitution of your country, and for the Union of these States. Let us fight the good fight as our fathers did. Our candidates have been baptized in blood in the wars of our country, and have in every act of their lives signalized their patriotism and self sacrifice. The crisis of the times has placed them before the people. You know their principles. There is no silence, as in the case of BELL and EVERETT. There are no shuffling disguises, as in the case of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. There is no war upon both the Constitution and the Union, as in the case of LINCOLN (the sympathizer with Mexico, and now the sympathizer with fanaticism) and HAMLIN. But their motto and our motto is:

"THE CONSTITUTION AND THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES: THESE ARE THE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNION. LET THESE BE THE RALLYING CRIES OF THE PEOLPE!"

In behalf of the National Democratic Executive Committee. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Chairman.

INDIANA POLITICS.

State Convention of the Bell and Everett Party.

Speech of Gov. Morehead—No Disposition to Unite with Douglas—Col. Thompson Declines to Run as a Bell Elector—Breckinridge Strength—The Republicans Sure of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

We have just had the closing scene in the first act of the Presidential drama. The friends of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," held their State Convention here yesterday, and nominated a ticket of electors. Not more than one hundred and fifty of these respectables occupied the parquette of the Metropolitan Theatre, while the boxes were filled with Republicans and Democrats—the former impelled by curiosity, the latter having their own special axe to grind. The proceedings were very much like those of all such assemblies. An electoral ticket was named; a resolution and address were adopted; a single speech was made and the Bell and Everett men adjourned. The really interesting features marking the occasion were the speech of GOV. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, made before the Convention in the afternoon, and that of Col. R. W. THOMPSON, of Terre Haute, made at night from the balcony of the Palmer House.

GOV. MOREHEAD spoke with much animation, denouncing the Republicans for sectionalism, and the Breckinridge Party for their tendency to disunion. Upon the charge of sectionalism the changes were rung with tiresome iteration. No matter—the charge was explicitly made—whether the Republicans *are right or wrong*. They are divided from the South by a geographical line, and that is a sufficient condemnation. The intelligence and integrity of Mr. LINCOLN were conceded; his social qualities were allowed to be excellent; but he represented a party of destructives. And then this well-fed, full-grown gentleman, with smile so sweet and speech so plausible, suddenly towered into prophetic rage, and calling his conscience, his country, and his God to witness, declared his absolute belief that the election of LINCOLN was the most dreadful calamity that could befall the country. He could not vote for DOUGLAS, because it would not become a Whig of the old school. He would say for that gentleman, however, that he was a national man, a friend of the Union, and the regular nominee of the Democratic Party; he honored him for his coöperation with the patriots who effected the compromise of 1850, and for his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution; and intimated distinctly that the road to success for the Bell and Everett Party lay through the camp of the Douglas Democracy. To these sentiments the Douglas men responded with cheers, that astonished the respectable and orderly persons of whom the Convention was composed.

But if the afternoon afforded comfort to the disciples of Mr. DOUGLAS, the night brought the Republicans their revenge. Col. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, the leader of the Fillmore Party in Indiana, persisted, amid a shower of flatteries and entreaties in declining a place on the electoral ticket—and found an opportunity to evade the frequent and noisy calls upon him to address the Convention. At night, however,—the Convention adjourned,—the orator in the open air, before a promiscuous assembly, was free from embarrassment, and spoke earnestly and eloquently. He denounced DOUGLAS. He proclaimed his nomination irregular, and his party sectional. His speech was an appeal to his party friends to have no communion with the Douglas faction. To all this the men who cheered so rapturously in the morning listened with chagrin, for the voice of THOMPSON assured them they had nothing to hope from the Americans. They felt doomed from that hour, if they had not before discerned their fate.

Well, we have now our four tickets, and are fairly launched in the campaign. On the 29th of this month the State Convention of the Republican Party will show decisively where are the numbers and enthusiasm. The German population are changing rapidly, and the Protestant portion coming over to the Republicans. From every quarter where this element exists there is a demand for speakers, and assurances the most reliable of numerous accessions to the ranks of freedom. It can hardly be doubted that the Breckinridge vote will average a hundred or more in every county in the State, thus detaching from the Democrats some 10,000 votes. This is certainly a very small allowance for that wing of the party—it will probably poll many more votes. It is folly to suppose that with an old Henry Clay Whig—a man of conservative character and of spotless record—as the candidate of the Republicans, the Bell ticket will carry one-half the votes that FILLMORE got in 1856. This Convention—composed of a few respectable incapables—timid old gentlemen who tremble at the sight of parties arrayed on each side of the Ohio, as a rabid dog does at the sight of water,—men who could not find among their number one capable of presiding with intelligence and dignity over their proceedings—a Convention without numbers, without enthusiasm, and without a leader, proved conclusively that the party was a dead thing, galvanized for a moment by a little Douglas manipulation, but certainly powerless at the polls. Its body has gone over to LINCOLN. Indiana is no longer debatable ground. Her vote in October will elect a Republican State ticket, and, of course in November, will be cast for LINCOLN, by a majority of not less than five thousand.

WABASH.

Another Letter from Governor Wise.

THE NORTH MUST BE MADE TO BELIEVE IN THE PROBABILITY OF DISUNION.

ROLLISTON, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 10, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely thank you for your tender of the special hospitalities of the Young Men's Breckinridge and Lane Association of Memphis, on the occasion of the grand Democratic rally which you propose on the 14th inst. All my sympathies are with you in this rally, and I shall give to your ticket my earnest support. There is no alternative for any lover of the country, of the Constitution or of the South. There is no man I would meet with more pleasure than the Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, of Alabama. I am a lover of "the Union of these States," and it is upon the efforts of honest, bold and gifted leaders like him, that it must depend for its defence and perpetuity. It can't be maintained by a servile submission of any one section to any attempt at domination by another section. And it is cowardly and base now to conceal the fact that slaveholders in the South are called upon to maintain their self respect, as well as their rights of persons property. Manymay be restrained by their caution from resorting to decisive measures; but the few brave men who have purpose andwill, and a sense of honor will see and feel and act upon the wisdom that decisive measures, in vital and extreme cases, forbid and repel aggression and revolution; whilst indecisive measures, a patchwork of compromise and concession, but invite wrong and insult, and at last will force men to violent resistance when it will be too late to arrest revolution. When the conservative element in the North sees that there are yet men in the South who can force revolution rather than be degraded in the Union, then the Tnion itself will be restored in its true brotherhood. Have we purpose, will, sense of honor sufficient to arrest revolution? If we have, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will be elected. If not—God spare me the sight of the consequences!

Duties at home forbid my leaving it, but I can't suppress the words I send you.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

To MESSRS. J. H. RAGAN, J. H. DAWSON, C. C. CLAY, Committee.

Political Miscellany.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

"Ion," writing from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

The fusion scheme proposed by the Democratic State State Committee of Pennsylvania has been rejected by the Douglasites and DOUGLAS himself. The Breckinridge and Douglas men will nowhere cooperate in the Presidential election. The exposition of Mr. DOUGLAS' plan of political action, as it appears in the NEW-YORK TIMES, in letters from Newport, is very important. He is to place himself at the head of the opposition to the disunion movement of the South, after LINCOLN's election. The Douglas men of the North and the Republicans will then stand on a common platform. The Douglas-Bell fusion in New-York will, as some assert, defeat LINCOLN in that State, but this will be impossible if the Breckinridge electoral ticket is to have 100,000 votes. If half of the Breckinridge men and all the Whigs and Americans should vote for the Douglas and Bell ticket, there would be a bare chance of defeating LINCOLN. But, as matters now stand, Mr. SEWARD's boast of 80,000 Republican majority in New-YORK over any opposition ticket is not absurd. The warnings which come from the South of danger to the Tnion from the ascendency of the Republicans in the Federal Government are unheeded by some and by others, and by not a few resented. Their effect really appers to be favorable to Black Republicanism'

ENTHUSIASM IN THE INTERIOR.

The Republicans of Hannibal attempted to raise a pole in honor of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, on Friday last, More than two thousand of the yeomanry were in attendance. Hon. CHENEY AMES and Hon. JOHN CHURCHILL addressed the multitude in the afternoon, and in the evening Hon. F. C. LITTLEJOHN and R. K. SANFORD, of Fulton, spoke. A bystander was so unfortunate as to have his jaw fractured by a blow from the pole as it swayed back and forth. The attempt to raise the pole was suspended for the day.

REPUBLICANISM IN MARYLAND.

The Republicans of the 18th Ward in Baltimore organized a club on Friday evening last. The room in which they assembled was crowded with friends of the movement, and on the stairs leading to the apartment were a number who, apparently, did not regard it with much favor. Those present, however, transacted their business quietly and dispersed without being subjected to any violence. It was stated that a Republican City Convention would soon be organized which would adopt a Constitution and By-laws for the government of all subordinate associations.

SENATOR FITZPATRICK AT HOME.

A large number of the citizens of Wetumpka, Ala., a few days ago, visited Senator FITZPATRICK at his residence, about five miles from that town. He made toem an address in the course of which he alluded to the election of Mr. LINCOLN as probable. He knew al of the candidates for the Presidency with the exception of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. BELL was a gentleman of high personal character and of experience in public affairs, but he differed with him politically. Mr. DOUGLAS had made the Territorial question the issue of the campaign, and to the principle which it involved the South could never surrender, if she would preserve her own equality and that of her citizens. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE Senator FITZPATRICK regarded as a statesman of a high order of intellect, whose Democracy was unquestionable. Agreeing with him entirely he should give him his support. The speaker concluded by asserting that neither of the candidates were national in their nominations, though they might be so in their principles.

REASONS FOR ELECTING MR. BELL.

Mr. B. H. HILL, one of the electors at large on the Bell and Everett Ticket for Georgia, in a card just published, gives the following reasons why every "country-loving, national man," should vote for Mr. BELL:

"I repeat, we have four candidates in the field, and of these JOHN BELL is the only *candidate* who has always voted directly against both the Wilmot Proviso and squatter sovereignty!

JOHN BELL is the only candidate who has voted directly in favor of *protection!*

JOHN BELL is the only candidate who has declared that Slavery was the great element of our prosperity as a nation, and was right according to the laws of God and nature!

JOHN BELL is the only candidate who has declared that humanity to the slave, no less than justice to the master, required the diffusion and extension of Slavery.

What excuse shall a Southern man render his conscience and his country for refusing to vote for JOHN BELL?"

Mr. HILL, it will be seen, is not arguing for Northern readers.

NOT SO.

Hon. T. B. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Chicago *Times and Herald*: CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1860.

To GOV. MCCOMAS—*Dear Sir:* I desire through your valuable paper to correct a statement going the rounds of the Press, to the effect that I have changed position on the Presidential question, have abandoned the nominee of the National Democratic Party, and hoisted the flag of the seceding candidates, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. I wish to say there is not a word of truth in the statement. It may have originated in the fact that I have a nephew, T. C. FLOURNOY, living in Arkansas, who is a terrible fire-eater, and he has been making speeches for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Thus T. C. has been mistaken for

T. B. FLOURNOY.

PROSPECTS OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE IN ALABAMA.

The Mobile *Register* asserts that, so far as heard from, the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE have not carried a single County in Alabama, and that they have been either wholly or partially defeated in Montgomery, Chambers, Macon, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Autauga, Russell, Conecuh, Perry, Tuscaloosa, and probably in Clarke and Marengo. The *Register* does not claim these defeats as victories for Mr. DOUGLAS, but as evidences of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's weakness.

ALARMING.

The *Southern Confederacy* of Atlanta, Ga., startles its readers with this alarming paragraph:

"The American people are beset with pestilence and famine. The black locusts of the North threaten to consume the last fructifying germ of that frigid clime. The clear and limpid fountains of Southern vitality have been poisoned by assassin hands; and the channels which once marked a living pathway to the ocean of nationality has been clogged with the *debris* of schism, and the banks are now covered by noxious weeds, eminating miasm, disease and death."

HONORS THRUST UPON HIM.

Hon. JOHN COVODE is not likely to be allowed to retire to private life. The conferees of the Westmoreland Congressional District met at Kittaning, Pa., on Wednesday, and after Hon. E. COWAN and Hon. H. WHITE had withdrawn, offered Mr. COVODE the nomination. He had five votes, and Hon. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, four. Mr. COVODE has positively declined a renomination, but he may yet be persuaded to accept it.

ANOTHER DISUNIONIST.

Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, had a review of the troops of the Fairfield district a few days ago. Of course he could not let the opportunity of making a speech go by. The Fairfield *Herald* says that in concluding his remarks, the Governor dwelt at some length upon the political aspect of the country. He regarded the election of LINCOLN more than probable, in which event he counseled separate State action at any and every hazard, as the last alternative for our salvation, and felt satisfied that the brigade, which he had the pleasure to review, would nobly respond to their country's call, should her institutions be so assailed. He closed amid great applause.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

Mr. WALTER H. PAYNE, whose name appears on the Breckinridge and Lane Electoral ticket, declines the honor thus thrust upon him. He would like to keep company with DICKINSON, TUCKER, SPENCER and others of that ilk, but finds it impossible to join them in supporting the very principles which they opposed in 1851-56.

AN APPEAL.

The Constitutional Union State Committee of Louisiana has issued its address. It frankly acknowledges that there is no chance of the election, by the people, of either BELL, DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. LINCOLN alone has any prospect of direct success.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Boonton held an enthusiastic mass meeting on Saturday evening. Addresses were delivered by JAMES A. BRIGGS, Esq., of this City, and Mr. LATHROP, of Boonton. Resolutions, strongly indorsing the Republican candidates and the platform, were passed unanimously, and next Thursday was appointed as the time for effecting a thorough organization. The manufacturing population of that nail making region avow their determination to go into the battle in earnest, and are confident of carrying the district for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Able speeches were made to the Republicans of Newark on Monday evening by Mr. JAMES A. BRIGGS and JOSEPH C. JACKSON. A Wide-Awake Club has just been organized in Bloomfield.

MR. LINCOLN PREFERRED TO BELL OR DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* has received a secret circular, the source of which, it is puzzed to divine. It cannot tell whether it came from the North, or whether the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the South are engaged in its circulation. The following paragraph, which it extracts from the document, puzzles the *Bulletin* most seriously:

"We do believe and know that every vote given to STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, or JOHN BELL, or EDWARD EVERETT, goes directly or indirectly to strengthen the cause of Abolition. We fear not an open and avowed enemy—SO GIVE US FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PREFERENCE TO DOUGLAS OR BELL. We dislike an enemy, but despise a traitor."

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE are called on to assist in exposing this scheme.

DEFEAT OF COL. HINDMAN.

Col. HINDMAN, recently a candidate for Congress from the First District in Arkansas, has written a letter to a friend in Washington, announcing his own defeat and the election of CYHERT, the Bell and Everett candidate. He claims that the result has nothing to do with Presidential preferences.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.

The Republican in nineteen out of the twenty-one Congressional Districts of Ohio, have nominated candidates for Congress. The Sixth and Eighteenth have yet to make their nominations. In the Eighteenth, however, it is understood that Mr. EDGERTON, the present talented and true representative [will be renominated—the opposing candidates having withdrawn. The Convention in that district will not be held until the 5th September. The following are the nominations already made:

District.	
1. O. M. Spencer, Cin.	13. J. Sherman, Mansfield.
2. John A. Gurley, Cin.	14. H. G. Blake, Medina.
3. S. Craighead, Dayton.	15. Wm. Helmick, Tuscarawas Co.
4. J. H. Hart, Piqua.	16. W. P. Culer, Constitution.
5. J. M. Ashley, Toledo.	17. T. C. Theaker, Bridgeport.
6. ——— ———	18. ——— ———
7. T. Corwin, Lebanon.	19. A. G. Riddle, Clevel'd.
8. S. Shellabarger, Springfield.	20. John Hutchins, Trumbull Co.
9. John Carey, Carey.	21. J. A. Bingham, Cadiz.
10. C. A. Trimble, Chillicothe.	
11. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy.	
12. S. Galloway, Columb's.	

THE DOUGLAS AND BELL COALITION.

The Baltimore *Patriot* does not fancy the coalition which has been effected in this State between the supporters of BELL and DOUGLAS. It says: "The Bell leaders of New-York—never heartily in his interest, being from the beginning Houston men—have sold themselves out to Judge DOUGLAS. They went straight to the Douglas State Convention at Syracuse, deliberately donned the scarlet habiliments of Douglasism, took the oath of allegiance to the Douglas Party, adopted the odious Front-street Douglas platform as their political creed in future, and in exchange for thus abasing themselves before the Caggers, Richmonds and Cassidys of the Empire State, the latter took ten fishy politicians, nominally Bell men, and put them on the electoral ticket, as decoy-ducks to cheat the honest and straight-out Bell men to vote for Such a base and shameless betrayal of a political cause, by pretended friends, never disgraced the party history of any civilized country on the globe, except, perhaps, that of Ireland, when she was delivered hand and foot to England, by the traitors in the last Irish Parliament. The story of the intrigue, by which the Bell leaders of New-Jersey sold themselves to the Breckinridge party, is already known, but shameless as that transfer is, it is not so utterly abandoned as the New-York trade is. There is a semblance of a Bell electoral ticket in New-Jersey, but there is not the shadow of one in New-York. The very existence of a Bell party is ignored. Under no contingency whatever is the vote of the State to be thrown for BELL, provided it is elected. Henceforward we shall treat the New-York Bell party as extinct. The true friends of Col. BELL and Mr. EVERETT in that State, are now reduced to the necessity of voting for either DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE or LINCOLN, and the probability is, they will swell the vote of the latter by thousands.

In the rumors of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's withdrawal, which, I think, will ultimately be accomplished, and the rumored withdrawal of the Bell ticket in Georgia and other Southern States, the *Patriot* foresees the narrowing down of the contest to a single-handed battle between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. It asks: "Are the straight-out friends of Col. BELL to be relied on to advance Judge DOUGLAS to the Presidency, in order to convert our Government into a slave confederacy?"

LAW REPORTS.

Case of the Alleged Slaver Achorn.

PROGRESS OF THE EXAMINATION.

This case was yesterday resumed before United States Commissioner MONELL.

Lieut. Green being again called, Mr. Donohue cross-examined him for the defence.

The extra weight in the mattress led to the discovery of the pistol sewed up in it; would not be sure as to what expressions were used to Capt. Parker by Capt. Le Roy when he told him the vessel must be sen home, nor as to the reply of Capt. Parker; he did not recollect ever having seen a vessel laden with palm oil; could not tell whether she (the *Achorn*) had other ballast than her cargo: thought the surf-boat on board the brig could not be used for trading purposes, as it was too light; it would carry about twenty-two hundred pounds in human beings, but not that quantity of heavy freight; did not think said boat could be sold on the coast; he had seen vessels with slaves on board—the bark *Orion*, for instance—but he had never sailed in one; one of the supposed Spaniards on board spoke a little English, the other, he was not certain about; one of the money-belts found in a trunk contained about $2,400; there was about $150 in another, and some $250 in loose money; the belt found on one passenger contained $2,500; it was wholly in English gold; the search was made on the morning of the 28th of June.

By District-Attorney—He was of the opinion that Capt. Parker had been informed of the charges against him; he had seen palm oil casks on the beach ready for loading; had frequently boarded vessels that go up the Congo River to trade; there are six or eight legitimate traders on that river, principally from Boston and Salem; he thinks the pistols are still on board of the *Achorn*; he thought that the state of the current and the light winds might furnish a cause for putting in to Kabenda; it was sometimes done by vessels coming from the North.

The Master's Mate of the *Mystic* will be examined to-day.

Curious Point.

CLAIM FOR SURPLUS IN FORECLOSURE.

Valentine Deifenthaler vs. *Wm. G. Chase et al.*—This is an action on foreclosure, in which there was a surplus, and a referee appointed to ascertain priority of claims to the surplus. The reference is now going on. It seems that there has been a certain judgment put in evidence before the Referee, which judgment is alleged to have been paid by a co-defendant on joint liability, but it is not canceled of record, and the alleged payment is disputed. The question now is as to making the judgment a lien on the surplus, and this motion is for a stay of proceedings until the determination of a suit by the party alleged to have been paid the judgment against the co-defendant, who is alleged to have paid it. The hearing was postponed until Friday.

Alfred Roe for the motion; D. J. Lyon opposed, together with Weeks and De Forest.

Habeas Corpus Cases.

A number of interesting *habeas corpus* cases came up before Justice SUTHERLAND in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The following is a *resumé* of the cases:

In re petition of Joseph Rosenthal—In this case the petitioner claimed his release from a commitment on a charge of abandonment. His counsel claimed that, inasmuch as no testimony had been taken by the magistrate as to the means of the prisoner, the commitment was invalid. The Court, however, held that it could not go behind the return, so far as concerned the magistrate's judgment on the testimony before him. The prisoner, however, had the option of taking a *certiorari* to the General Term, so as to have the whole matter reviewed. The prisoner was remanded. The magistrate referred to was Justice Brennan, who ordered him to pay $3 a week, which he refused to do, and therefore was imprisoned.

Mr. Stern for petitioner; J. M. Harrington opposed.

In re George W. Melville.—The mother of the petitioner in this case sets forth that she married H. B. Melville in February, 1858, that they had one child, who is now nineteen months old. Some time after the birth of the child, the parties disagreed and separated. While the negotiations were pending for a permanent separation, the husband obtained possession of the child. In the return to the writ the husband alleged that the wife had abandoned the child, and was unfit to take care of it. The return was traversed by the wife, who denied all the allegations. The case was adjourned till Saturday next. It appears that at the time of the marriage he was a widower and she a widow, each having seven children.

Ex-Judge Stuart, for petitioner; Mr. Carpenter, opposed.

In re Petition of H. R. Thompson.—The petitioner in this case alleges that in October, 1858, he was induced while in an intoxicated condition to enter a recruiting office in Hudson-street. He stayed there two or three hours, but as to what transpired there he had not the remotest recollection. He had not been in the office since then, but at his place of business in this City. He was arrested on Friday last by a corporal in the United States Army, and taken over to Governor's Island to be tried as a deserter. The return set forth that the prisoner was duly enlisted in the Army, and consequently was a deserter. The counsel for the petitioner desired time for the purpose of traversing the return, and the case was adjourned till Saturday next. Ex-Recorder Tillou and Mr. Morrogh for the petitioner; Mr. McGregor opposed.

The Schuyler Frauds.

This celebrated case was set down for to-day, for the purpose of settling the decree. The matter was adjourned, however, to the third Monday in September.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—*Elias Fassett* vs. *Samuel Tallmadge.*—Motion for precept denied. No precedent or authority to be found for enforcing a final decree as sought, by motion.

James B. Wells vs. *Laurence H. Wells.*—Order confirming report granted.

James Craugle vs. *Patrick Gray, &c.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Wm. Carroll vs. *J. Devoe.*—Judgment opened on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Foster vs. *Foster.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21.

$36,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¼	50 Panama R	b30 125½
4,000 N. York Cen. 6s	96	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87
9,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	81⅜	50 do	86¼
6,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	91½	300 do	86¾
10,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	68	200 do	b60 87⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	82	100 do	b30 87½
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	79⅜	50 do	b60 87¼
6 B'k of Commerce	101	100 do	b10 88¼
13 Metropolitan Bank	113	60 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
5 Shoe & Leather B'k	112	150 Mil. & Miss. R.	13
50 Artisans' Bank	99	100 do	b30 13¼
7 Del. & H. Canal Co.	95½	10 Clev. & Pitts. R	12
55 Pacific M. S. Co	79	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 82¼
50 do	78⅞	100 do	82¼
600 N. Y. Cent. R	b60 85	200 do	b30 82½
150 do	b30 84⅞	100 do	s60 82
50 do	b30 84¾	7 do	82
100 do	s60 84¾	100 do	b20 82½
100 do	84¾	100 do	b30 82¾
200 do	s15 84¾	300 do	82¼
300 do	s10 84¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 47½
920 do	84¾	200 do	b30 47¾
1372 do	84½	29 do	47
200 Erie Railroad	29	200 do	s10 46⅞
100 do	b60 29¼	100 do	46⅞
100 do	b10 29	100 do	b30 47
200 do	28⅞	100 do	b10 46⅞
50 do	b10 28⅞	600 do	46¾
100 do	b60 29⅛	100 do	b10 46¾
100 do	b30 29	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 84½
100 do	28¾	250 do	83¾
300 Harlem Railroad	18½	30 do	83⅝
250 Reading Railroad	46½	100 do	83⅞
100 do	b10 46⅜	100 C., Bur. & Q. R.	s30 90⅝
200 do	46⅜	42 do	90¾
150 Michigan Cen'l R	69	50 do	b30 90⅞
131 do	69¼	350 do	b30 90⅞
200 do	69⅜	100 do	90½
50 do	69⅝	16 Del., L. & W. R.	94¼
700 do	69¾	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	15

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri St. 6s	81⅝	200 Reading R	b30 46¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100 do	b10 46⅝
100 Cumberl'd Pref	15½	100 do	46¾
200 N. York Cen. R	84¼	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86⅞
100 do	b30 84⅜	200 do	b30 86⅞
100 do	b10 84½	100 Mic. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 47
150 do	84½	100 do	b10 47⅛
200 do	b30 84¼	100 do	b10 47⅜
100 do	s30 84	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 82
100 do	s10 84	100 do	b10 82¼
200 do	84	50 do	82⅛
17 Erie Railroad	28⅝	100 do	s30 82
500 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KNIGHT OF ARVA—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS—MYSTERIES OF PARIS—STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway—SAM COWELL'S COMIC SONGS, &C.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, writing on the 8th inst., transmits important intelligence. The Spanish Naval Commander has peremptorily demanded from the Juarez Government the rendition of a bark which belonged to MARIN'S fillibustering expedition, and which was captured and taken to Vera Cruz. Twenty-four hours were granted to consider the Spanish demands, and in the event of refusal a bombardment was threatened. Though the Government of JUAREZ refused to deliver up the bark or to salute the Spanish flag, a bombardment was not attempted. The most effectual measures were taken to resist the threatened violence. It is intimated by our correspondent that this is the basis of an attempt at future interference on the part of Spain between the Government of JUAREZ and the Miramon faction. The general news by this Mexican arrival is of an unimportant character.

We receive, by the *New-York*, at this port from Bremen, some interesting correspondence from Italy, with our regular files of French, Belgian and German newspapers. Our Palermo correspondent gives details, not yet published, of the battle at Melazzo. Another correspondent, writing from Florence, furnishes important information concerning the state of Italy, and speaks of a contemplated invasion of the Roman States—an invasion, which, according to late telegraphic advices, appears to have actualiy taken place. Among our translations from foreign journals, that relative to the refusal of Prussia to admit Spain to the councils of the great European Powers will attract attention. Prussia objects to the admission of a Catholic Power unless Sweden, a Protestant Power, be admitted also. It is asserted that an understanding as to the safety of Venice was arrived at by the Emperors of Prussia and Austria at their Toplitz interview. Gen. LAMORICIERE, Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops is making great defensive preparations.

The rain-storm yesterday appears to have been terribly severe in the upper part of the State. The delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse to-morrow, were detained at Fonda last evening, the bridges between that point and Palatine having been carried away by floods. Our correspondent gives a *resumé* of the arguments for and against the renomination of Mr. MORGAN for Governor, as advanced by the the advocates and the opponents of that step, respectively.

A meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee was held yesterday at Saratoga, and was fully attended. The action of the Douglass State Convention, in fusing with the Bell and Everett Party on an Electoral ticket, was bitterly denounced, and the members of the Committee, individually and collectively, expressed the determination never to give their consent that the Democracy should take any step leading so directly to Know-Nothingism. At the same time they expressed their willingness to enter into any arrangement by which the Republican ticket could probably be defeated, and which would not compromise the Democracy.

Every day of the sojourn of the Prince of Wales in Quebec has been a rainy one, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. The Prince, however, according to programme, left the Governor-General's house, and took up his residence at the Parliament Buildings, where he held a grand *levée*, at which the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Bishops of the Province, the Judges of the Superior Court, the members of the Legislature, and a great number of private gentlemen, were presented. Addresses were presented by the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, who were knighted by the Prince. In the afternoon he visited the Falls of Montmorenci—the route being decorated with arches, and the houses being dressed with flags and mottoes. A ball at night, at which the Prince danced, concluded the festivities.

Our Washington correspondent notices the charge brought against Senator HAMLIN by his political adversaries in Maine, and reiterated by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, to the effect that he received a fee of $7,000 as lobby agent in the Thirty-second Congress, in connection with the distribution of the money received from Brazil in 1849, in liquidation of American claims. Our correspondent has investigated the matter thoroughly, and the result of his investigation will be found set forth in his letter, published elsewhere. It will be seen that the charge of corruption against Senator HAMLIN is totally unfounded.

The prize-fight between DAN KERRIGAN and Australian KELLY, which has been pending for some time, came off yesterday morning about two miles from Island Pond, N. H., one of the stations on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Twenty-five rounds were fought in forty-five minutes, when KERRIGAN was declared the victor through having received a foul blow from KELLY. The latter was the worst punished, and would probably have lost the fight had it continued. A fight also occurred yesterday at North Point, between Jersey City and Hoboken, between two men named MACK and FOLEY. The fight lasted about half an hour, and resulted in favor of FOLEY.

Among heavy burglaries recently committed in the residences of families who are out of town, two that took place on Sunday night last are at present claiming notice. The house No. 103 Fifth-avenue, occupied by Judge PIERPONT, and the adjoining house, belonging to Mr. H. A. JOHNSON, were entered by burglars, and the Judge's premises were robbed. In the house of Mr. JOHNSON the burglars had proceeded leisurely to work, and packed up large bundles of very rich goods, which they did not on that occasion carry away, but for which they returned on Monday night. In the meantime, a servant of Dr. MOFFAT, who lives opposite, had observed them leave the house in a suspicious manner, and gave information to the police, two of whom stationed themselves in Dr. MOFFAT'S parlor, and waited for their reappearance to carry off the property already packed up. Yesterday morning, soon after daylight, the burglars came for that purpose, entered Mr. JOHNSON'S house, in which they were immediately seized by the vigilant officers. They proved to be old offenders. The arrest of the wife of one of them, it is thought, will lead to a revelation of several other burglaries.

The case of the alleged slaver *Achorn* was yesterday continued before United States Commissioner MORELL, Lieut. GREEN being the only witness. Nothing material was elicited. The case is still on.

No less than three *habeas corpus* cases were before Justice SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The first was a petition for release from imprisonment on a charge of abandonment. The petition was refused. The second was for the possession of a child—the parents each claiming that the other was unfit to have the custody of it. The hearing was adjourned until Saturday. The third was for release from the custody of the military authorities of Governor's Island—the petitioner alleging that he had been induced to enlist while intoxicated, and having no recollection of the occurrence. This case was also adjourned until Saturday.

The speculation in Stocks yesterday was rather a stand-off between buyers and sellers. Prices were stiffer in the forenoon, when most of the outside orders came into the Exchange Board, and weaker in the afternoon, though ultimately closing steady. There is no change in the market for Money or Foreign Bills.

The sales of Flour were moderate—within the range of Monday's quotations. A fair business was transacted in Wheat, at steady rates. Corn was in active demand at firmer prices. Provisions were generally quiet. Cotton was in request. Sugars attracted considerable notice. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Sick Man of America.

The great Mexican question, which the people of the United States have so often and so obstinately refused to answer, promises now to answer itself. Entangled by the heat of Southern extremists, and the hypocrisy of Northern politicians, with the all-confusing snarl of Slavery, this question has been once and again deliberately strangled out of sight and hearing in the National Legislature. It has been talked about, written about, fought over, used as a hobby-horse, used as a scarecrow used as a battering-ram, now by one and now by another of our own parties; but by neither of our parties has it ever been taken up honestly, with a view to practical action of the kind and on the scale demanded by its real political, social, and historical importance. So far as any policy can be said to have been indorsed by the public sentiment of the United States in regard to Mexico, the negative policy of affirming that nobody but ourselves should ever settle the anarchy of Mexican affairs may be conceded to have been. And if the anarchy of Mexican affairs would only have been polite enough to wait on our movements, and to keep itself simmering along as comfortably as might be, till we were quite ready to attend to it, things would no doubt have been made very pleasant in the end to everybody. The case indeed singularly resembles that of the great European invalid, the Ottoman Empire. The hostile political and sectional camps of American opinion represent fairly enough the European Powers which have stood around the death-bed of the Sultans ever since the treaty of Adrianople, each one bent on disposing of the patient after getting everybody else cleverly out of the way. As in the case of Turkey, too, the disease of the sufferer has shown a most discreditable impatience of diplomacy. The Druses of the Lebanon and the fanatics of Damascus, are not symptoms to be watched with tranquillity, and Europe finds itself drifting, with a rapidity alarming to nervous statesmen, onward to the absolute necessity of settling issues which nervous statesmen had hoped still to be able to use to their own advantage for a number of years to come.

And now we have in Mexico the plainest warning that the work we have not been willing to undertake is more than likely to be done by other people. For more than a year the American Government held in hand the forelock of the Mexican opportunity. We had negotiated a Treaty which completely separated our affairs from those of Mexico, so far as the political entanglements which alone we had to dread are concerned, while it assured to Mexico the peaceful and powerful organization of institutions fitted to her actual state, and likely to insure her future and progressive development. That treaty we talked to death and thrust in a corner. We left JUAREZ and MIRAMON to fight out the destiny of their magnificent country, as unconcernedly as if there were nobody but ourselves in the whole world who could possibly take any interest in the result.

And now we are rewarded with intelligence which proves almost beyond a doubt that the hope of American interference for the pacification of Mexico is about to be dashed, perhaps forever, by vigorous Anti-American action on the part of Spain. That Spain has pretexts for intervening in Mexican affairs cannot be denied. Spanish subjects have been grievously outraged in the interior of the Republic, as indeed have foreigners of every origin. Spanish property has been confiscated on land, and at least one Spanish vessel has been seized at sea, in circumstances more than presumably illegal. As a sort of national next of kin, too, Spain has been trying to bring about a reconciliation and coalition between the rival Mexican parties, and her efforts have been very ill-rewarded. Why, then, should not Spain throw her whole weight in this hour of her reviving ambitions into the scale of order, since America refuses to do so, in this distracted Spanish-American State?

Should the programme which seems to have been prepared for her Castilian Majesty's invincible army and navy be carried out, and a new advance of MIRAMON upon Vera Cruz be supported by a Spanish fleet before that city, what hope can we have for JUAREZ and liberal principles in Mexico, except in an intervention on our own part? And who believes, in the face of our past experience, that any American Government will attempt such an intervention? It is much more likely, we fear, that the "Monroe Doctrine" should be suffered to go by default, than that any Administration will be found bold enough to do by force of arms and in the forms of war with a European State, what might have been accomplished by us in the forms of diplomacy, and with the practical acquiescence of the world less than a year ago.

Walker Again.

That pestilent and persevering fillibuster, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, has again disturbed the repose of a peaceful community. If telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans are to be relied upon, the "General" has landed at Truxillo, in Honduras, and captured the town. The inhabitants must have been intensely surprised at his appearance, for, according to the report, they yielded up their fortress after firing one solitary gun. Further particulars of this piratical raid will be awaited with interest.

General WALKER has succeeded in keeping his fillibustering plans a close secret. He appears to have made extensive promises to the residents of the Bay Islands, but they remain to be fulfilled. His ambition does not lie in that quarter. Ruatan was a convenient place of rendezvous for men and munitions of war and the people were led to hope that they would receive support in their rebellion against Honduras. If the fillibustering General really intended to aid the Bay Islanders in their refusal to acknowledge a new sovereignty, forced upon them against their wish, his cause might be susceptible of justification. But the descent upon Truxillo betrays the cloven foot, and indicates that it is the prelude of another attempt to regain the lost, the coveted Nicaragua.

It is barely possible that WALKER will be allowed to retain possession of Truxillo for a week. There are English men-of-war in the neighborhood; they have been for some time on the freebooter's track; and the recent treaty between Great Britain and Honduras authorizes the former power to land a force on Honduras soil to protect it from fillibustering violence. A British Colony in Honduras is not very far distant, and the pretense that it has been placed in jeopardy by WALKER'S last outrage, will be freely used and urged as a proper ground of interference. If WALKER is captured by a British vessel, we shall sincerely regret it; for the act will excite some sympathy for a ruthless and unprincipled marauder. The people of this country are heartily sick of WALKER and his imbecile, as well as criminal, attempts to play the hero. He succeeded for a time in imposing upon the credulity of many, but his rule in Nicaragua is his condemnation. Under the circumstances, there is only one course for our Government to adopt. A vessel of war should be dispatched instantly to pursue the fillibusters and bring them home for trial. It is bad enough to be continually pestered with WALKER and his enterprises, but it is still worse to rest under the imputation that the people of the United States countenance them, or that the Government of the United States is unable to put them down.

German Harmony and the European Concert.

The reply of Prussia to the demand of France that Spain should be readmitted to her seat in the great council of Europe, as it comes to us in the columns of the Cologne *Gazette*, affords a curious commentary on the pæans which the Anti-Gallican Press of Germany and England have just been singing over the interview of Toplitz and its precious fruits. The "united front" which Germany was henceforth to present to all foreign aggressors, divides at the first touch of a practical question, and the harmony in which it was so pompously proclaimed that FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Prince Regent were to fulfill their joint mission as the protectors of German independence and the combined balance-weights of Europe, resolves itself into a very meagre and dismal agreement of the two rulers to keep an eye on the suspicious manœuvres of that arch mischief-maker, the Emperor of the French. Austria having signified her perfect readiness to welcome back Spain to the rank of a great Power, Prussia discovers an alarming number of very excellent reasons for hesitating to follow the example of her imperial sister. She does not, indeed, positively pronounce against the claims of a monarchy which awed the world while the ancestors of FREDERIC the Great were hustling for a livelihood among the petty Courts of Northern Germany, but she cannot hail the return of Spain to the concert of Europe as heartily and as frankly as the Court of Vienna. Of course Prussia and Austria are the best of friends, but then Prussia is a Protestant Power; and although she confides entirely in the good German feeling of the Kaiser, still she remembers that His Imperial Majesty prefers mass in St. Stephen's to the hymns of LUTHER; and reflecting that ISABELLA of Spain inherits, if not the faith, at least the fame of the most Catholic of Queens, Prussia cannot resign herself to the presence at the common Council-board of another Roman Catholic Power. Prussia accordingly suggests the propriety of admitting Sweden as a Protestant make-weight in the grand Continental balance—of course, without any consideration of the circumstance that in the possible future revival, at no distant day, of the question of Schleswig-Holstein as a matter of European debate Sweden might be relied on with tolerable certainty to give her vote and her weight against Denmark and in favor of the annexation to Prussia of the German Duchies now attached to the Danish Crown, in return for the influence which Prussia and England might then be induced to exert in favor of the incorporation of Denmark itself with Sweden and Norway in a new Scandinavian Kingdom able to hold the Baltic gate aginst Russia.

Then in remembering that she is a Protestant, Prussia also remembers that she is a Liberal power, and she is therefore obliged to assure Austria that however the matter may end in regard to Spain, Prussia will interpose no objection whatever to the admission of Sardinia as soon as Sardinia by annexation and "absorption" shall become strong enough to hold her own with her friends and foes alike.

So far as Germany is concerned, this diplomatic paper from the Cabinet of Berlin is, in short, a very significant proclamation to all whom it may concern, that on points of foreign policy the interview of Toplitz left Austria and Prussia respectively very much where it found them. And as the internal relations of the two great German States to Germany and to one another depend very much more upon these points of foreign policy than upon any domestic questions whatever, it is equally apparent that no great progress towards German unity was made at the little Bohemian watering-place.

The Prussian proposition that the admission of Spain should be balanced by the admission of Sweden, seems to have received a certain countenance from Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the British Parliament. But it can hardly be supposed probable, either that Prussia and England should insist upon such a proposition, or that France, Austria and Russia should permit it to be seriously entertained. It can hardly be put forth in good faith by Powers which could confide in the equilibrium of Europe forty years ago, when Spain wielded the rights which she now claims, without apparent peril either to the Protestantism or the Liberalism of Prussia. It is on its face preposterous, since if Sweden and Norway, with 5,000,000 of inhabitants are to be classed with Spain and Prussia as constituting a great Power, it will be difficult to decide how small a Power must be to be anything less than great. Holland certainly may claim precedence in point both of subject population, and of general importance, over her Scandinavian sister, whose Protestant orthodoxy only exceeds her own in virtue of its more passionate tendency to persecution. It would afford just cause of umbrage to Russia, who might fairly retaliate on England by claiming the admission of Greece, with a view to the revision of the treaties which put the Ionian Isles under British protection—and upon Prussia, by affording Saxony an opportunity of regulating certain old scores of 1814, when the Prussian Ministry proposed to transplant the Saxon dynasty to the throne of Central Italy, by way at once of settling the Papal question, and of rounding the Prussian dominions.

The political importance of the proposition, and of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S comments upon it, consists in the light which is thus thrown upon the combined efforts of the Court Party in England and of the Prussian Regency to thwart the natural movement of affairs in Europe. Considered in this connection, these are new symptoms of the steady and rapid growth of the inevitable antagonism between the dynastic and diplomatic Europe of 1815 and the modern Europe, of which the third Napoleon has seized and keeps the resolute initiative. They certainly are of no very cheering augury to the friends and supporters of the older system.

Lynching the Prince of Wales.

It is an unpleasant thing to say, but it is nevertheless true that the Prince of Wales is destined to be lynched in New-York. Of course his Royal Highness will not object to the process; in the first place, because he is as polite a person as the first gentleman of England ought to be; and, in the second place, because lynching is an American institution, and he comes to the United States expressly to see our institutions. But surely no New-Yorker can reflect without a sentiment of shame and humiliation upon the doom which impends over our illustrious young visitor; a doom which yet no respectable citizen can have the heart to wish averted from its destined victim. For in the case of the Prince as in most other cases of lynching, all the best portion of the community will be united in perpetrating the deed. Lynch law, as we all very well know is simply a return of society to first principles. It is put into force only when the constituted authorities have proved themselves unequal to their duty, or unfit to be trusted with official responsibility. When justices of the peace turn brigands, and judges hob-nob with highwaymen, decent people seeing their lives and their purses in daily peril, are compelled to erect themselves into a Supreme Court, and to carry their own judgments into execution. It is in this way that horse-thieves and gamblers come to be lynched out of the world on the wild frontiers of the West. In like manner will the Prince of Wales come to be lynched in the civilized metropolis of the Union. The City of New-York, in its corporate capacity, has extended an invitation to the Prince of Wales, which invitation the Prince has accepted. Had such a correspondence passed between the heir of England and the Corporation of New-York twenty years ago, the consequences would have been as simple as possible. The Prince would have come to New-York, where all proper arrangements to receive and entertain him comfortably and honorably would have been made by the Mayor and the City Government. They would have represented their fellow-citizens in all ways of hospitality, convenient to the occasion. His Royal Highness would have eaten a civic dinner, danced at a civic ball, seen the great City in the light of civic wisdom and civic courtesy, just as he would go into Guildhall on the invitation of the City of London, or into the Parisian *Hotel de Ville* at the prayer of the Prefect of the Seine.

How different is his actual destiny! No sooner is it known that he is coming than all the good citizens of New-York start up aghast at the thought of suffering our actual City Government to lay hands upon the City's guest. They convene public meetings, they appoint committees of safety, they take the matter into their own hands. The Mayor himself is hardly allowed a chance to figure in the van of the united and determined regulators. As for the Aldermen and Councilmen, at least a hundred opulent merchants who value their lives as much as most people, and do not disdain their ease, have sworn an oath like that of the Confederates at Grutli, that the Booles and the Van Tines shall reach the Prince of Wales only over their trampled corpses. They will defend him to the death from the white hats and yellow gloves which blanched the souls and jaundiced the hearts of the hapless Japanese. Now all this is perfectly commendable. We rejoice at it heartily, so far as the peace of the Prince of Wales and the pleasure of his suite are concerned. Not for the world would we see these unoffending strangers delivered over to our lawful authorities. If ever Judge Lynch deserved the smile of Astræa, it is in this case.

But what are we to think of ourselves, the citizens of New-York, who have suffered the rule of our City to be usurped by such men that at the bare notion of their exercising social functions in our name, and "doing the agreeable" for us to a distinguished guest who can understand what they say, and take the measure of their manners, we start up at once into a polite revolution, and dethrone the rulers of our own free election?

Families out of Town—Burglars in Town.

Families, on quitting the City for the Summer months, entertain the highest notions of Bridget's integrity, when they leave her in charge, with instructions not to open a front blind, and to make her ingress and egress, as carefully as she can, from the rear basement. We speak of fashionable families, the-go-out-of-town-in-the-Summer-families, who bring annual profit to the hotel-keepers of Mountain heights, Seaside watering-places, and Spas and Springs. Bridget, as a matter of course, intends to do her duty, but Bridget has relations. She has a father and a mother, and a sister and a brother, and an uncle and an aunt, and such a number of cousins. And Bridget is, moreover, amenable to the influence which, as the old song tells us, "makes the world go round." Nor is it "still love" with her. A walk around the block with the swain of her choice, which, as the house is "all locked up," and secured, moreover, with bolt and chain, extends itself into several blocks, and is so congenial, and comfortable, and collateral, in warm weather, that she forgets to be home early, and when she does return and retires to bed, she courts "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" as ardently as her Patrick courted her. Then is the burglar's time. Then skeleton-keys are of service, and broken panes of glass are not heard. The dreams of Bridget carry her back to childhood, or onward to that blissful moment when the good priest makes one of twain. Meanwhile, stealthily, securely, steals the stealer. Up stairs, in this chamber, and in that, disturbed only by Bridget's snores, he selects the stock he wants, parcels it out, and ties it up in bundles. Father of family, mother of family, the family entire, are sleeping in peace at Newport or elsewhere. When they return, which will be when it is no longer fashionable to stay away, they will find Bridget disconsolate, her relations and even her lover vanished, and the plate and other valuables gone.

Our police reports of to-day record a burglary effected, a night or two ago, in two houses in Fifth avenue, under such circumstances as these. Fortunately, the scoundrels were caught. They prove to be old prison hands. But would it not be well for families going out of town to remember that the men who make burglary a profession, exactly know when the season commences at Saratoga, and at Newport, and by dint of observation and that particular tact which is never wanting to such class of rogues, can tell when the big trunks are packing, and are possibly within sight when the carriage is driven to the dépôt? Bridget is good. Bridget sometimes is very good; but while expensive establishments are left to the care of only Bridget, burglars are not likely to appear in ragged apparel.

Yachting Diplomatists.

The Yachtsmen of the New-York squadron, who are perhaps "building better than they know," and preparing great elements of strength and renown for their country in keeping alive the love of a noble and manly sport, should take something more than a passing interest in the latest of England's diplomatic appointments. On Tuesday evening, July 30, Lord John Russell, in replying to several questions in the House of Commons on the subject of Syria, announced that her Majesty's Government had named Lord DUFFERIN to the important post of British Commissioner in the European intervention in Syria.

No more delicate and striking compliment could be paid to a man still young, indeed hardly emerged from the period of early manhood, not at all versed in the routine of official service, and not even conspicuous for his Parliamentary abilities in that arena which demands less of the candidates for its honors and returns them more, than any other deliberative body in the world—the House of Lords. The battle for distinction, which is so hard and long in the Commons, even to the most ancient blood or the most brilliant abilities, is easily won in the Peers.

It is, indeed, almost a distinction of itself for any young member of the hereditary legislature to appear at all regularly in his seat, or to take any share whatever in the work of the House. Lord DUFFERIN has never manifested any particular desire to achieve even this facile renown. So far as his public career in England goes, his Lordship has been known simply as an officer of her Majesty's household, and as a clever, modest and quiet supporter of Liberal principles, whose vote and whose word might be counted on whenever any serious emergency of public affairs demanded them. Add to this very secondary reputation, the social consideration which naturally attaches itself to a young nobleman, whose coronet covers a brain instinct with the quick blood of the Sheridans, and whose introduction to the world was prepared for him by three of the most captivating women who ever reigned over London, and we have all that England knew of Lord DUFFERIN in the connections to which men naturally turn for an explanation of the prominence given to their contemporaries.

All this, however, would hardly have made England welcome with one voice the intelligence that the personage of whom it could be said had been charged, at a most critical moment in European affairs, with the protection at once of English interests and of the cause of humanity in the highly debateable country of Syria. It is a good thing, doubtless, to be the grandson of the wittiest and most splendid of orators—to be the son and nephew of the three graces of Belgravia—graces and muses both at once; to be the kinsman and enjoy the influence of the Duke of Somerset. But England has reached a point in her history at which claims of this kind, sufficient, a hundred years ago, to advance their possessor to the highest dignities, are sternly and sharply contested when they are put forward even as excuses for a nomination to an office at court, or for the wearing of a ribbon and star. Whence then the glad acquiescence of the English Press and public in the act by which the Government passes out of Downing-street, and slips down to the roads at Ryde to impress its most important diplomatic agent of the hour from on board one of those gay and graceful vessels which, from their rendezvous within sight of the Queen's Marine Palace, daily depart, "youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm," to carry the modern Vikings of the English club-room on their voyages of good-will and enjoyment half round the civilized world?

Englishmen rejoice in the choice which has fallen on their young sailor peer, because he has proved himself more of a man and a gentleman than of a courtier or a politician. In the passion of adventure for adventure's sake, which makes men of this stamp desert the *salons* of the West End, and the dawdling of Rotten Row for a long wrestle with the Arctic tempests off the Iceland coast, and a wary campaign among the treacherous nooks of the Levant, Englishmen recognize the best temper of our common race. In men like Lord DUFFERIN, they hail the best type of the English gentleman,—that type which vindicates the sturdy aristocracy of England from all comparison with the effete nobilities of the Continent; the true type of that order which gave England a RALEIGH and a SIDNEY in the olden times, a WELLINGTON in our own days. When England has a high duty to perform in the face of difficulties, many of which must be skilfully turned, none of which must be meanly evaded; a duty to be done in company with allies whom England scantily trusts, yet on whom she must necessarily rely, and whose assistance she cannot honorably repudiate, it is felt that no man can be so safely trusted with the honor of the State as a man whose own instincts will be his safest law—a man gentle at once and determined, jealous of his country's rights, and yet considerate of the claims of others; neither a swaggerer nor a time-server, neither dazzled by his own epaulettes, nor tied up in red tape. Your true British yachtsman, fortunate in his private circumstances, yet preferring the exercise of his faculties to ease and sloth, cultivated yet not corrupted, a man of books leading a life of action, is a naval officer without arbitrary habits, and a diplomat without routine. Hence England is well satisfied to know that to such men her joint action with France in the suppression of Moslem barbarity, and the establishment of public law in the East, will be intrusted. Englishmen have already read in the Parliamentary papers on the Syrian disturbances how another British yachtsman, Mr. HARVEY, of the *Claymore*, sailed into Tyre at the height of the troubles, and, by a quiet display of his flag and his guns, saved the wretched people of that fallen mistress of the seas from annihilation. They are well assured that Lord DUFFERIN will bear himself as wisely and as well.

The New-York Yacht Club, which has done itself honor, by classing Lord DUFFERIN among its members, may usefully take to itself some portion of the stimulating light which this incident throws upon the true nature and possibilities of the yachtsman's career.

Minor Topics.

—The last European mail furnishes us with accounts of the crops in those countries where the harvest is terminated. It is only in the North of Italy that the wheat crop is considered satisfactory; in Lombardy it is middling, and in the provinces of Modena, Parma and Bologna it is indifferent. In Venetia results differ in various localities; in Naples the crop is less than was at first expected. The harvest in the Two Castiles and La Mancha, in Spain, has been satisfactory; but in Andalusia the quantity has not equaled expectation. Accounts from Odessa say that the wheat crop there will be excellent. In Ireland the harvest will be late, but it is expected to be fully equal to an average crop.

General LAMORICIERE has just escaped a great stroke of good luck. In a reconnoissance near the Romagnole frontier, he was recently set upon by some volunteer cavalry, and would have been carried off but for the desperate speed of his horse. This horse has a history of its own, having won a bet for his former master by keeping up for twenty miles with a railroad train at full speed. Gen. LAMORICIERE was so disgusted with a velocity which cost him a good excuse for getting out of the Papal service, that he has since sold the too rapid charger, and bought a beast warranted not to outrun an average troop of Romagnole dragoons.

—The pleasant presence of BOOLE and VAN TINE having been for some time withdrawn from the Metropolis, we now learn with sincere alarm that they are lying in wait for the Prince of Wales at Niagara Falls. It is our duty, as friends of humanity, to warn the Prince's governors and protectors of this fearful peril in his path; and our feeble but honest hope that by tact and courage they may be able to preserve their royal charge from these municipal lions, in comparison with whom the lion of England himself is but a sucking dove.

—Mr. EMERSON recently sent Mr. ROUSE, the artist, to England with a commission to execute a crayon-portrait of Mr. CARLYLE. The stern THOMAS peremptorily refused to surrender his head, and Mr. ROUSE has come home with uncut pencils and a diminished crest. Probably the author of *Sartor Resartus* thought Mr. EMERSON quite capable of copying him himself, and was, perhaps, even a little indignant that a man who had imitated so closely his literary traits should try to secure his physical features also.

—The non-publication in the *Moniteur* of NAPOLEON'S letter to the Count DE PERSIGNY, has excited much attention in European political circles. It was not expected to appear in the official part of the *Moniteur*, for the letter was not an official State paper, but the reason why it was not published in the non-official columns has puzzled a good many *quid nuncs*.

The Japanese Bill—A Protest against Paying It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see the *Herald* urges the Common Council to pay the Japanese bill, and "have done with it." I knew it would come to that. It has been only a question of time from the beginning. With the prospect of another Princely swindle looming on the horizon, neither the Councilmen nor the *Herald* are disposed to waste time in crying over spilt milk. They prefer spilling some more.

But I don't like the excuse the *Herald* makes for paying this bill. He says it must be remembered we made *gentlemen* of these Aldermen and Councilmen, and that this is, necessarily, a costly operation. True enough. I don't suppose the fourteen Committee-men of the Common Council could possibly be converted into gentlemen at a less cost than $105,000. But was the game worth the candle?

Besides, I deny that the work was done. The *Herald* should understand that putting a man into a white hat, yellow kids and a dress coat doesn't make a gentleman of him. *Ecce signum*—BOOLE, GENET or BARRY. Are these "gentlemen?" Is the *Herald* satisfied with the metamorphosis? I am a taxpayer and perfectly willing to pay when the work is done. But I want to be satisfied that the work has been well done, and won't need doing over again: and up to the present time on that point I have very grave doubts.

I say the same of the hotel bill. The LELANDS are clever fellows, and I would quite as soon contribute, as a tax-payer, to their enrichment as that of anybody else. If they incurred $91,000 expense, allowing them a fair profit, they should be reimbursed. But *did they?* That's what I want to know. I have had some experience in big hotel bills. I know it costs a heap of money to travel, and swell and make a splurge. But $91,000 for boarding sixty-seven persons a fortnight, including a ball, is pretty steep. I would like to know where it went and what it paid for. I would like to know why it was so much more expensive to feed and entertain these wretched, half-civilized Japs—who sit on the floor and eat rice with chop-sticks, than it did KOSSUTH and his companions. Tell me that, Master LELAND, and I vote for paying the bill. But as long as you persist in hiding the items—as long as you tell the public that it is none of their business *how* their money was spent—that it is enough for them to know that it *has* been spent, and they must fork over—I for one say *No!* I wouldn't pay a butcher's bill on such terms. We have a right to the items, and the longer you persist in keeping them away from us, the more certain are we that there is dishonesty and robbery in the whole affair. If it was a straight-forward, business matter, you would not hesitate to show the details.

I have not the shadow of a doubt that the *Herald's* advice will be followed, and that the Councilmen will vote to pay the bill. I think they got the *Herald* to give that advice, in order to give them some sort of an excuse for paying it. But I do *not* believe that Mayor WOOD will sign any such bill until he sees, and can show the public, the items. I didn't vote for him, and have not a very exalted opinion of him on general principles; but he is not a fool,—nor is he quite so recklessly corrupt as any man must be, who will sanction the payment of $105,000 without letting the public know what it is for.

These are my sentiments, and I am sure a good many other people would be glad to see the

ITEMS.

Relief for the Syrian Christians.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

West Point	$2	Goodhue & Co	$100
House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.	12	E. J. Woolsey	1,000
T. R. J.	5	James Lenox	500
Mrs. L., by F. S. Winston	5	T. R. Hubbard	10
Mrs. A. D. B., by F. S. Winston	100	G. R. D	3
Wm. M. Halsted	50	M. L. S	2
		G. W. B., Bellville, New-Jersey	20
		Fisher Howe	50
Total			$1,850
Previously acknowledged			1,719
Total			$3,578

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 95 Front-street.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—Mr. TEN BROECK is not disposed to give it up so. He has just purchased from Mr. B. ATCHISON ALEXANDER, of Lexington, Ky., two yearlings,—one a bay filly, *Annette*, by imp. *Scythian* out of *Lexington's* dam; the other a bay colt by *Lexington*, out of *Ducatoon* by *Wagner*, and out of *Picayune*. The price paid for these yearlings was $1,500 each. The filly *Annette* is to be returned to this country after her racing career is over. W. A. DUDLEY, Esq., has also sold to Mr. TEN BROECK his yearling colt *Knight of the Garter*, the full brother of *Rurick*, for $2,000. Mr. TEN BROECK'S man came to this country to see these animals safely to their destination.

A CONTEMPTIBLE HOAX.—A piece of the margin of a newspaper, on which was written in lead pencil the following—"The steamer *Pacific*; the walking-beam fell and stove a hole in her bottom—we are sinking—S. B. DAVIES"—was found in a bottle which was picked up last Wednesday, on Cape Henlopen. The strip of paper was a piece torn from a newspaper, and the pencil writing quite fresh, and recently written. The steamer *Pacific*, it will be remembered, was lost, on her way from Liverpool, four years ago. The frequent attempts to play off such silly hoaxes as this show how little brains will suffice to keep some individuals above the condition of an ape.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 21.*

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Charges Against Senator Hamlin—Assertion that he Received a $7,000 fee as Lobby Agent—Its Refutation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860.

The specific charge derogatory to the honor of Mr. HAMLIN, said to have been made by the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and reiterated by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in this morning's issue, is founded in a gross misrepresentation of the facts of the case, as I will proceed to show from the record. The charge is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

The claim upon which HANNIBAL HAMLIN received a seven thousand dollar lobby fee, as charged by Col. SMART, of Maine, upon the authority of an ex-member of Congress, is represented by the latter to be from money received from the Government of Brazil. He adds that the Commission was constituted for its distribution, and the legislation of the Thirty-second Congress was to enlarge the time. It was hastened through the Senate at the same sitting it was reported, and when it went down to the House of Representatives, Senator HAMLIN followed it and personally solicited members to go for it. No one supposed at that time that he had the interest of a lobby-agent in any claim to be heard by virtue of the resolution. HAMLIN acted as attorney for several claimants; he then being Senator. His written agreement in the case is now on file in the State Department. He received seven thousand dollars for his services, which he invested to the full amount, or a principal part thereof, in a Western railroad. The speech of Col. SMART, Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, was made on the 4th of August, and published on the 8th. It is not known here that any contradiction of the above charge has been made by Senator HAMLIN or his friends. A.

The whole affair resolves itself into this: that Mr. HAMLIN, as a lawyer, prosecuted a private claim or claims, before a Commissioner, or Judge appointed by the President, in obedience to a law of Congress, to distribute the Brazilian fund among the proper claimants, in due proportions. The sum as awarded by the convention with Brazil, dated Jan. 27, 1849, was 530,000 *milreas*, ($855,000,) which that Government agreed to pay to the Government of the United States, as a full indemnity for certain claims of American citizens. Not a cent paid to the claimants came out of the treasury; and Congress, in constituting the Commissioner to distribute the money among the claimants, reserved to itself no power to revise or correct his awards. This act was passed on the 29th March, 1850. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is to open a commission or court in the City of Washinton, with a clerk to record its proceedings; he is authorized to notify claimants of the fact by advertisement through the newspapers; and his decisions are to be final, as will appear from the following section of the bill:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the termination of the Commission, the Commissioners shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in rateable proportion among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, all sums of money received into the Treasury of the United States, in virtue of the said Convention and this act, according to the proportion which the respective awards bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from persons in whose favor the awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received, and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the net proceeds of the sums to be received under the Convention and this act, may be received, the proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates."

The remaining sections provide for paying the salary of the Commissioner, clerk,&c. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. KING, of Alabama, the late Vice-President, and pressed through that body by him. The only remark made by Mr. HAMLIN upon the bill, if the report in the *Congressional Globe* be correct, was a suggestion of a slight defect in the details; but Mr. KING'S explanation was received by him as satisfactory, and after some remarks by Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, and Mr. KING, the bill was read a third time and passed, without a division.

By the 9th and last clause of this act, it was to continue in force but one year. But the claims not all being disposed of in that time, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, on the 19th February, 1852, reported a joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, extending the time of the Commission, under the Convention with Brazil, which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On the 24th of the same month Mr. MASON brought up the subject again, and urged the adoption of the resolution. The Secretary of State, Mr. CLAYTON, had recommended the extension of the Commission for nine months, "but, on consultation with the Senator from Maine, Mr. HAMLIN, and he with the Commissioners, I have become satisfied that it would be most expedient not to extend the time for a period longer than four months." The joint resolution was read a third time and passed. This is all that Mr. HAMLIN seems to have had to do with the matter. As to who urged its passage, in double quick time, the following extract from Mr. MASON'S remarks on the date last above given, will show. He said: "I ask the Senate to take up a joint resolution, which I offered the other day, to extend the time of the Commission, under the Convention with Brazil. It is necessary that, if anything is done in relation to it, it should be done, at the latest, by the 2d of March, and that day is now near at hand."

This brief recital of facts nails the base coin to the counter, without another word. The charge that Mr. HAMLIN received a seven thousand dollar fee for lobbying claims through Congress,is simply a falsehood. It has, from the earliest times, been the custom of Senators and Representatives to practice before the Supreme Court, and the whole offence of Mr. HAMLIN consists in having practiced before a Special Court or Commission, which was as independent of Congress as the Supreme Court, since there was no appeal from its awards. The money to be distributed was not to be paid out of the Treasury, either before or after the constitution of the Commission; and Mr. HAMLIN could never be called upon in the Senate to vote money out of the Treasury to his clients. This is what his maligners have asserted or insinuated, and its falsehood is palpable.

I do not know that Mr. HAMLIN ever prosecuted any claims before the Commissioner; but assuming the fact to be true, it is clear that he did nothing unworthy a gentleman or a Senator. Whether there be a letter on file in the Department of State, showing his connection with such claims, I have been unable to ascertain, as the officers in charge decline to exhibit their files to any but parties interested personally in their subject-matter. I am glad to say, however, that the officials give no countenance to the charge of corruption against Mr. HAMLIN.

The stupidity of the imputation implied in the charge that Mr. HAMLIN eagerly sought the passage of the bill constituting the Commission, or prolonging its existence, is apparent on its face. To give it any force whatever, we must suppose that but for Mr. HAMLIN'S exertions, Congress would have confiscated the Brazilian Fund, which that Government paid to ours in trust for American citizens! The inventor of this silly calumny deserves a leather medal for his ingenuity. Equally stupid is the story, if it be applied to Mr. HAMLIN'S agency in prolonging the Commission. For if the Commissioner failed to dispose of all the claims in one year, it was the simple dictate of common sense and common justice to extend the time. It is seen above, however, that Mr. MASON of Virginia, and not Mr. HAMLIN, urged the importance of giving more time to the Commissioner, and of giving it immediately, as the original time was about to expire. The "Democrats" of Maine, have had ample opportunities to know Mr. HAMLIN, and if this is the worst they can say of him, they may as well, in future, confine themselves to the unvarnished truth.

I learn from a gentleman directly from the Charlottesville (Va.) Breckinridge Convention, that great enthusiasm and confidence prevailed. There was a strong disposition to treat the DOUGLAS wing with contempt, but the wiser heads counseled moderation. They rejected with scorn, the proposition from the Douglas Convention at Staunton, to select seven electors each, and throw dice for the remaining one to which the State is entitled. Great confidence prevailed that BRECKINRIDGE could carry the State against the combined forces of BELL and DOUGLAS.

The North Carolina officials here are generally confident that BRECKINRIDGE will carry that State also, notwithstanding the recent sad reverses. CLINGMAN'S old district gives a slight majority for ELLIS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, which is a great gain if compared with the vote for VANCE, present incumbent, and his opponent AVERY.

The friends of DOUGLAS at this point have become violently Pro-Union, and threaten to squelch the Disunionists if they dare to resist the inauguration of LINCOLN. This is all very fine, but they should correct the manners of some of their own Southern confederates—as for instance, YAULDEN, the slave-trader, and the *Southern Confederacy*, which threatens to blast us with its wrath, float us off in a sea of gore, if we dare to receive LINCOLN here. OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN IOWA.

Her Late Depressed Condition—The Crops of 1859 and 1860—Return of Prosperity to the State—Her Future Commercial Metropolis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

Probably no State in the Union felt more severely the effects of the terrible financial tornado of 1857, with the almost entire failure of the crops through her whole length and breadth, during that and the year immediately following, (1858,) than young Iowa. Or, possibly the sad reverse seemed the more overwhelming and crushing to her people, because of the extraordinary contrast that her condition, during the period of gloom referred to, presented to that of the two or three years immediately preceding the crisis indicated.

All through the years 1855, 1856, and the first half of 1857, Iowa was apparently on the high road to prosperity. No new State of the same age—she had then been but some nine or ten years a member of the Union—ever gave better promise of a rapid growth to wealth and power. Her crops, prior to 1857, had, with rare exceptions, been good ever since her organization under a Territorial Government some 20 years before; several railroads were already finished up to her eastern boundary, (the Mississippi River,) opposite to Burlington, Davenport and Dubuque, thus connecting her with the great cities of the East, and each of these roads was extended some distance west from the Mississippi, into her territory; while population flowed in upon her through these channels, together with that of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—through which she received formerly, prior to the construction of the railroads mentioned, a very large proportion of her emigration—at the rate of 100,000 souls per annum! This population brought with it, too, wealth ten-fold greater in proportion to its numbers than had been brought by the early or "pioneer" settlers of the Territory.

From the causes, then, above stated, and the further fact of the proverbial salubrity of her climate, owing to the absence of anything like an extensive tract of marsh or swamp lands anywhere within her limits, Iowa was in an apparently high state of prosperity, with the attention of all portions of the Union directed towards her as one of the most desirabe sections. Hundreds of thousands of acres of her rich and beautiful prairie lands were annually being brought under cultivation, while her young cities grew literally as if by magic; and in many of the latter was already heard and witnessed the constant buzz and bustle of their infant manufacturing establishments, of various descriptions. This is no mere imaginary or fancy sketch, but one of things as they actually existed, and as thousands of visitors to the State can testify, as well as those resident here during the period referred to.

Such was the condition of Iowa generally when the storm and crash of 1857, sweeping over the entire Northern and Northwestern States, involved her in the same calamity with them. There is no reason why she should not have weathered it as well as the best of them, but for the almost entire failure, as already stated, of her crops for two years in succession, following immediately in the tracks of the ever-memorable commercial revulsion which carried ruin to your great cities upon the Atlantic seaboard, and to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of New-York and Massachusetts, equally with those of their younger sisters of the West.

It was the additional stunning blow to us here, of the loss of our crops, that seemed to the faint-hearted and the short-sighted—dealt as it was, and no doubt for the wisest and best of purposes, by an overruling Providence, when we were crushed to the earth under great monetary embarrassments—one from which it would require very many years to enable the State to again attain her former brilliant and attractive position. *How widely mistaken they were in their views*, facts, now in the process of rapid development, will ere long abundantly demonstrate. Scarce as money was in Iowa, amounting to an actual dearth, during 1858, and the latter part of 1859, until the fair average crop of that year began to afford relief, the loss of those of 1857 and 1858 rendered necessary, of course, the importation of breadstuffs into Iowa to keep her people from starving: and large quantities of them were brought to this point *viâ* the Mississippi River, and sent up the Des Moines Valley for that purpose. How strange it seemed! What a perversion of the natural order of things—the shipping of flour, bacon, and other necessaries of life, up that noble and productive valley, which, in anything like a favorable season, is capable of sending out so heavy a surplus to feed the people of other States! The crops of that valley, for the present year of 1860, for instance, would probably, did a necessity for it exist, suffice to keep gaunt famine out of all New-England, were nothing whatever produced in that bleak and comparatively sterile region.

Of what we had last year comparatively but little surplus; but the Indian corn, and hay and "*hog* crops" were abundant, and have been the means of bringing no small amount of money into the State. Large quantities of these three important articles, as well as others of less value, have been shipped from Keokuk within the last six months, and at highly remunerative prices. Indian corn has commanded here from 40 to 50 cents per bushel, for the Southern market; while hay, of which considerable quantities have been sent from here, in the bale, to Memphis and New-Orleans, has brought there from $30 to $40 per ton. With the railroad done to Ottumwa, or Eddyville, probably double at least, if not *treble* the quantity of these articles, and of corn especially, could have been sent from here that has been. Large quantities of them *still remain in the interior*, for want of access to a market,but which will be brought out as the railroad reaches them. And then the crops of the present year, how enormously they will add to the surplus productions of the State. Of corn, particularly, while all sections of the State have a very heavy yield, the Des Moines Valley especially, between this city and Boonsboro, a distance of considerably over 200 miles, presents, it is said, almost one continuous field of heavily-laden stalks, standing upon the ground as stout nearly as young forests! The abundant rains of the last week or two are believed to have placed this great crop beyond the reach of danger—and, if so, its yield must amount to many millions of bushels. The wheat, too, already gathered in, has proven better even than was anticipated at the commencement of the harvest. In the whole northern part of the State the crop is said to be heavy, while of potatoes, rye, barley, oats, &c., and even hay, (which at one time it was feared would prove a failure,) there is, independent of the stock of last year still on hand, a very great abundance.

Such is the present prospect with regard to the great surplus of the crops in Iowa at the close of the present season; and for all this surplus it now seems that there will be a ready market—for, leaving out of the question the reported condition of things in Europe, the prolonged drouths which have wholly cut off the corn and other crops of most of the extreme Southern States, will send them to this region for their necessary supplies. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, the corn crop is reported to have proven almost an entire failure, while portions of Missouri, directly adjoining us, have suffered severely from the drouth. Fortunately the great staple (cotton) of the more Southern States bids fair to yield liberally again this year, which will enable them to purchase without embarrassment whatever they may need.

The staple productions of this southern portion of Iowa have been, hitherto, hogs and cattle—of which, also, there is said to be a considerably larger stock on hand at present than ever before, and in much better condition generally, owing to the great abundance of grain on which to feed them. The number of hogs slaughtered at Keokuk, last season, was about 50,000—the price for which opened, at the commencement of the season, at $3 50 per hundred pounds. During the coming season, as I am confidently assured by the packers here, with the railroad finished up the Des Moines to Ottumwa, and the greater quantity of hogs in the country, the number slaughtered here will, in all probability, reach 100,000, while contracts are already being made for delivery at $5 per hundred. As the average weight of hogs in this region will go beyond 200 pounds we may estimate, therefore, that a million of dollars will probably be distributed from this point, within the next four or five months, for hogs alone.

It is confidently believed by those who have given the subject their attention, that not many years will have elapsed ere Keokuk will rank second to none other in the Union, unless it be Cincinnati, perhaps, as a pork-packing point. This opinion is founded upon the fact of her being situated in the centre of one of the best corn-growing regions, extending 150 miles in every direction around here, that is to be found anywhere, added to the other facts in regard to her great natural advantages as a commercial point, already pointed out by me above. She is expected to become to Iowa, Northern Missouri and Western Illinois, what Cincinnati is to Ohio, Northern Kentucky and Eastern Indiana, and my opinion is that she will do so within half the time that it has taken Cincinnati to attain her present growth—because, undoubtedly, not only are the natural advantages of Keokuk far greater, but she has around her a region of country of greater resources, regarded as a whole, and needs only to have these resources equally developed, to prove the truth of my prediction. He who lives to see the close of the present century will live to see it more than verified!

KEOKUK, Iowa, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

Since mailing my communication of the 8th instant, I have met with the following letter, published in one of the Burlington papers, from WM. DUANE WILSON, Esq. Mr. WILSON is one of the officers of the State Agricultural Society, or the College connected therewith—either its Treasurer or Secretary—and, in that capacity, makes his residence at the Capital, Des Moines.

No man in Iowa, therefore, has better means of judging correctly of its productions than he has. It will be seen that, having first deducted what will probably be required of each for home consumption, he estimates the value of what will remain of the items of wheat, corn, and cattle and hogs, to be sold out of the State, for 1860, at upwards of $14,000,000 in value.

His estimates, I am satisfied, are not a whit too high; on the contrary, I regard them as under the true mark.

The following is the letter of Mr. WILSON:

DES MOINES, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

FRIEND DUNHAM: As there is some speculation in regard to the yield of the wheat crop in this State for 1860, it may not be improper to give you the result of my examinations and the information I have obtained. During the months of June and July I traversed some twenty counties in the middle and northeastern parts of our State, and took special pains to ascertain the prospective and actual yield. That of Northern Iowa will average 20 bushels per acre, and that of middle, western and southern, from 12 to 15 bushels per acre. I therefore place the average yield of the State at 16 bushels per acre, and the quality at least 25 per cent. better than it has been for years. This is double the yield of 1859, and nearly four times the yield of 1858. The breadth of land put in wheat this year, I am fully satisfied from extensive inquiry, is equal to 1,218,607 acres, which gives an aggregate of 19,491,712 bushels. After deducting one-third for home consumption, seed, &c., the balance will, at 60 cents per bushel, give us the handsome sum of $7,290,000. The average yield of corn throughout the State will be forty-five bushels per acre, being at least five bushels more than last year. The number of acres put in (1,248,027) giving the gross as 56,161,215 bushels. After making a liberal deduction for home consumption, we will doubtless sell out of the State, of cattle and hogs, not less than $7,000,000 more. These three items will then yield us in all probability, for the present year, $14,200,000. This might have been increased one-third more if our farmers had paid more attention to stock, including sheep, and the good productions of the dairy, instead of growing so much wheat.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM DUANE WILSON.

You are already advised of the entire loss of the corn crop in all of the extreme Southern or "Gulf States," in consequence of the protracted drought over all that region; and I alluded, in my former communication, to the great damage arising from the same cause in Arkansas, and even over a large portion of Missouri, the State adjoining Iowa upon the South.

Fortunately the very abundant crops of Iowa will go far towards affording relief to the people of other less-favored sisters further South.

Their fine cotton crop will enable them to purchase, at fair prices, all that Iowa can furnish of corn, flour, pork, beef, hay, &c. IRRARA.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Celebration of the Mormon Settlement in Utah—Emigration to the Valley—The Weather—Prospect of the Crops—Indians and the Mail Route—Sermon of Orson Pratt—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 27, 1860.

The great event of the week has been the celebration of the 24th July, the thirteenth anniversary of the entrance of the Mormon Pioneers into this valley, at the head waters of Big Cottonwood Cañon. As far as enjoyment was concerned, the celebration was a failure, in consequence of the almost incessant rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

On Sunday, all day long, parties were starting for the Cañon, making the "County Road" look considerably livelier and dustier than usual. Mule, horse and ox teams were there, carriages, buggies, carts and wagons, teams and fixings of every degree of decency and respectability. A few, say ten, favored carriages went through to the head of the Cañon the same day. With the remainder, the rendezvous for the night stretched for miles along the lower end of the Cañon. With the morning's light the teams were moving again, making the pic-nic place at the Lake in the forenoon of Monday. At noon, the unpropitious skies began to weep, gently at first. Between 4 and 5 P. M. came a thorough, straight-down drencher, and no mistake. Then, drowned rats for similies. After the heavy shower came a miserable drizzle, suggesting that a dry bed was the best place, then and there, for all humans.

Next morning, Tuesday, the eventful "24th," the rain began to fall at 10 o'clock, continuing at intervals all day and night. In vain the cheering music of the bands, the affair was evidently a drizzly fizzle. This till afternoon. Then, three floors with green branch roofs had been prepared for lightly tripping, and in that matter the Mormons reckon to count a legion, for spite of the courage-damping rain, spite of the bedraggled white dresses, the three floors were filled, choked, more than ever hive with bees. There could be no diagonal movements, straight out from the hip—it was all perpendicular dancing, simple up and down.

The attendance was large, between two and three hundred carriages and wagons, and about two thousand people.

On Wednesday the party left the cañon and the skies favored them on the return journey. But all the next night the rain fell at intervals in the valley, and the following day the skies looked "black as thunder," as though not quickly recovering their wonted good humor.

Of accidents and such like, the trip afforded a little variety. Some of the soberer felt themselves scandalized at the presence of the renowned "BILL HICKMAN." A small party of dubious characters received notice to quit, and quickly made a 2:40 pace down the cañon. The little boat on the Lake managed to turn a sommerset or two, and give some half-dozen persons a thorough ducking. One or two wagons got broken or bent axles. Forty or fifty fine trout were foolish enough to be caught with a hook. One of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S carriages turned over into the creek in coming down the cañon. Two of that gentleman's better halves were considerably frightened thereby and a little hurt. The pic-nic-ists generally seemed to be glad the affair was over, and thought it a very good thing "the "24th" came only once a year.

Emigrants from Pike's Peak and the States, for Carson and California, are passing our streets nearly every day. This adds a little briskness to trade in this city, which else would exhibit a still more woful falling off from the state of things which existed in the flush times of '58 and '59, when three thousand soldiers and thousands more of teamsters had money to spend, even at Salt Lake prices for merchandise, which, as a general thing, quadruple, at least, prices in the East. Some of the emigrants have found out to their cost that Salt Lake is quite a slick place for horse-stealing. I suppose the thieves think the emigrants safe victims, as they cannot stay to hunt a horse or two, but must pass on to the land of gold and silver.

A few small parties have passed through from the West for the East, one this week. They were considerably down on the central route hence to Carson, for emigrants, and having traveled both routes they gave the Humboldt or Northern route the decided preference, as far as grass and water were concerned, though the central is much the shortest.

The hot weather of the last week or two has been rapidly ripening the small grain, and promises to knock the hay and grain harvests into one general indistinguishable pi, as the hay harvest is a little later than usual.

The prospect of having a good crop of new wheat early in market has had its effect upon the flour market. It appears that old flour is now being rushed in for sale to get as good a price as possible, before the depreciation inevitable on the introduction of the new flour occurs. Consequently, flour, which a few weeks ago fetched $5 50, is now selling for $4 at the stores, and the prospect is of its being still cheaper, ere long, for cash. I shall not be surprised if the precious metal will buy flour for $3 and under the present Fall, for cash is scarce, and the Salt Lake folks have got so used to the glittering currency that they will have it if possile. This, no doubt, will bring forth a number of famine sermons in the Bowery and the Tabernacle.

Several of our merchants are advertising for good work cattle, and promising to pay high prices in merchandise for them. What can this mean? There are no soldiers to be moved, no baggage to be transported over our inland deserts. It may oe that cash being scarce and getting scarcer, the next best thing is eagerly snatched at by our keen-eyed, far-seeing merchants. And again, it may be, and a likely thing, too, that the gold-seekers of Pike's Peak, and the silver-seekers of Carson, will be fed with the bread that perisheth from the plenty-promising harvest of Salt Lake, and these sought-after patient cattle be the welcome bearers of the staff of life to the auriferous regions. But good work-cattle are not very plentiful, for if vast numbers had been brought into the Territory the past two or three years, it is nevertheless true that vast numbers have died on the prairies, and vast numbers have, legitimately or illegitimately, found their way to the shambles, to return thence no more.

The sheep disease in Box Elder County, mentioned in my last, seems to be abating. Some of the sheep have been treated to doses of tar and salt, charcoal and sulphur. The disease, also, appeared in Utah County, where lard and salt were administered, causing vomiting and general relief.

An affectingincident occurred on Monday. One mile north of this city are the "Warm Springs," issuing from a channel in the base of the mountains. Here a dam has been formed for the purpose of bathing. On the day named, a party of boys were bathing in the pool formed by the dam, and, as is often the case, curiosity led one of the boys, WILEY NEBEKER, about eight years old, to crawl up the channel a short distance, the water being but three or four inches deep. He had been there but a short time when he was observed to make a noise; his companions looked after him, and found him lying on his face senseless. They hauled him out and ran for assistance, but it arrived too late. It is supposed that he was suffocated by the strong effluvia issuing from the spring.

All is not yet peace on the mail route West. The Indians are neither subdued nor conciliated at present. Roberts' Creek station has again been threatened. One expressman, JAMES ARMSTRONG, has been shot through the thigh, though he rode thirty miles after. JASON LUCE and BILL STERRETT were shot at in a cañon, between Deep Creek and Willow Springs, on the 20th inst. It is also reported that JESSE EARL was accidentally shot dead on the same day, while riding in the mail carriage. The Pi-utes stole two horses from the soldiers at Ruby Valley. The road is restocked as far as Smith's Creek, 100 miles west of Ruby Valley. Sufficient troops cannot be spared from Camp Floyd to make any temporary cordon of posts on the route.

The managers of the mail service and the express have recently engaged some of the rougher spirits of this city and vicinity to expend their boisterous energies in keeping off the Indions. This has had a tendency to increase the peace of our city.

A somewhat curious affair occurred recently, a hundred miles or so west of this. One THOMAS J. WHEELER, called by some a cattle-dealer, though others think another word, which would rhyme with it, might justly be substituted for "dealer"—this man WHEELER, with others, took off a large herd of horses and cattle toward Carson, but was pursued by a small detachment of troops from Camp Floyd, and some of the stock was claimed as Government property, taken from him, and placed in the Government herd in Shambip County. WHEELER, however, nothing daunted, appeared in force before the Government herdsman, and regained the captured animals. Last, instead of first, the law is invoked in the matter, and a thorough investigation is to be made. The result will probably show that the Government authorities were a little hasty, and that WHEELER is not the most immaculate person in the world. This, however, is only supposition.

In the present week's issue of the *Deseret News* appears a rather remarkable confessional sermon from ORSON PRATT. The repentant apostle acknowledges his fallibility and his aptitude to run rather too fast ahead in theological matters, doctrinal matters, and urges the idea that the Prophet is the proper "end of all controversy," in relation to Mormon doctrine. The doctrines Elder PRATT has been too free with relate to the Godhead, the Great First Cause, the Creation, and similar points. A commentary from the Mormon Presidency is subjoined, praising the Elder's faithfulness and integrity, and His Excellence in the lower flights, but deprecating his more ambitious soaring. No explanation or solution of the knotty and disputed questions is essayed, as "milk is for babes," and the "strong meat" for apparently far off manhood.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

End of the Suit Against the Vigilantes—Population of San Francisco and their Employments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 23, 1860.

The famous suit of A. A. GREEN against the Vigilance Committee—a suit for $50,000 damages, for false imprisonment—is ended. The jury were out about a quarter of an hour, then sealed their verdict of $150 for the plaintiff and retired. Now $150 damages do not carry costs, which amount to $300, exclusive of Counsel fees, and which the plaintiff must pay out of his own pocket. The fees of jurors amount to $147, which they shrewdly secured by making the verdict pay them. We shall not have many more suits against the Vigilantes.

You remember LANGLEY of the old Astor House book-store? He has just issued the third Annual San Francisco Directory. He does not admit that our total population has increased during the year—the floating element has decreased—the *settled* folk are more numerous than at any preceding date. He sets down the number of

White males at	49,343	Chinese	3,150
White females	23,985	Colored	1,605
Total population			78,083

The names registered in the Directory number 26,000, more than last year by 4,500.

Since June, 1859, nearly 400 new buildings have been begun or completed, of which 140 are of brick. Several of the latter, for solidity, size and architecture, would be notable in an city in the Union. The number of buildings in the city and county is returned at 10,123. Of these 8,603 are of wood, 1,461 of brick, 47 of iron, 6 of adobe, and 6 of stone.

We have 288 attorneys, 248 boarding-housekeepers, 179 brokers, 150 butchers, 120 carpenters, 136 cigar-makers, 276 clothiers and tailors, 62 dressmakers, 121 dry-goods men, 373 in the furniture business, 800 liquor-dealers, (!) 189 physicians, 84 watchmakers and jewelers, 84 restaurant keepers, 43 milliners, 64 stove and tin men, 30 upholsterers, 65 painters, 33 lumber establishments, 66 bakers, and 78 fruiterers.

The liquor business has not been profitable, evidently. Last year there were 760 persons in it, of whom 341 have gone out. Enough more have come in, as you see, to increase by 40 the force employed last year in wholesaling or retailing "something warming." GLAUCUS.

NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—A ninety-cent postage-stamp, expressly intended for the accommodation of merchants, has been prepared. The centre of the stamp has a representation of WASHINGTON, from a portrait taken at the time when he resigned the command of the army, and differs materially from all other likenesses of him. The color of the ground is blue. The stamps now in use are of the following denominations: One, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents. The amount generally paid on foreign letters, not covered by the above, are fifteen, twenty-seven and fifty-four cents, for which a combination of the stamps now supplied will suffice.

Rushton's Diarrhœa Remedy for Cholera Morbus, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.—In many thousand cases where it has been used, it has rarely failed to check a Diarrhœa in one dose. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.
We need only to call the attention of business men to the table of the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, published below, to convince them that THE TRIBUNE is the very best medium in which to advertise. Advertisements inserted in all of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, will reach over two hundred and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers, at an expense to the advertiser of only $1 70 per line. Landowners, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Cattle and Horse Dealers, and all others having anything to sell will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.
ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line, each insertion.
ITEM—[Advertisement.]—FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for less than $5.
ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line, each insertion.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE, APRIL 10, 1860.

	Copies.		Copies.
New-York	93,547	Nebraska	476
Pennsylvania	27,104	Virginia	390
Ohio	25,949	Kentucky	386
Illinois	15,050	Tennessee	284
Indiana	13,659	Delaware	261
Wisconsin	12,173	District of Columbia	205
Iowa	11,579	Washington Territory	150
Massachusetts	10,704	Utah Territory	127
Michigan	10,620	Nova Scotia	115
Maine	10,088	Texas	89
Connecticut	9,822	Louisiana	81
Vermont	9,332	North Carolina	68
California	7,396	Alabama	58
New-Hampshire	7,347	Georgia	34
New-Jersey	6,555	South Carolina	26
Minnesota	3,927	Mississippi	22
Kansas	2,534	Florida	7
Rhode Island	2,245	Arkansas	3
Canada	1,556	New-Mexico	2
Missouri	1,059	Cherokee Nation	2
Oregon	864	Dakota Territory	5
Maryland	555	Foreign	321
Total			286,750

PRESENT CIRCULATION.
August, 1860.

Daily Tribune	42,000	Weekly Tribune	219,000
Semi-Weekly	32,250	Pacific	3,500
Total			296,750

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Suoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Shockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Hair—the Hair—the Hair.—Don't fail to purchase a bottle of Dr. ISAAC METCALFE'S COMARIUM. One trial is sufficient to convince you that it is the best article for restoring, dressing, beautifying and cleansing the hair. Principal depôt at R. MORTON'S, No. 469 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. H. James' Never Failing Recipe for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility, will be sent to any person on the receipt of a 3 cent stamp to pay the postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Bartlett's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—Acknowledged the best and cheapest in use. Send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLIE, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HEATH—JONES.—In Chester Valley, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Wm. Whitehead, NOBLE HEATH, Jr., of this City, to Miss HELEN F. JONES, of Chester Valley.

DIED.

LUDLOW.—In this City, Miss ELIZABETH SHAW LUDLOW, after a short illness, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 23d inst., from St. Bartholomew's Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COBURN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. ADELAIDE COBURN, aged 28 years.

VAN WYCK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, ALFRED, infant son of H. L. and M. E. Van Wyck.

WELD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Hervey S. Weld, Esq., aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 Willow-st., on Thursday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARRYL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 19, NATHAN T. CARRYL, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 266 West 20th-st., on Wednesday next, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILSON.—On Monday, Aug. 20, HOPE, only daughter of Alexander C. and Gilletta Wilson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

RYCKMAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 20, MARTHA RIDGEWAY RYCKMAN, wife of Albert Ryckman, of San Francisco, Cal., in the 26th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Jas. D. Yates, No. 28 Wilson-st., Williamsburgh.

ROMAINE.—At Eastchester, Westchester County, OGDEN, infant son of Benjamin F. and Julia A. Romaine, of New-York City, aged 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams Bridge to meet the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st.

BEDELL.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of James W. Bedell.

GLOVER.—In Calcutta, East Indies, on Monday, May 21, in the 23d year of his age, EDWARD A. GLOVER, youngest son of the late Daniel Edward Glover, of this City.

PERFECT FITTING

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1860.

The fifth edition of THE TEXT-BOOK will be ready TO-DAY, and we shall be able to supply all orders received up to Saturday last.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Messrs. Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland have compiled a Political Text-Book for 1860, which all persons who take an interest in politics will find very useful. It is an octavo volume of 248 pages, and comprises a view of Presidential nominations and elections, including all the National Platforms ever yet adopted and violated, and a history of the struggle respecting Slavery in the Territories, and of the action of Congress as to the Freedom of the Public Lands, with the most notable Speeches and Letters of Messrs. Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Cass, Seward, Everett, Breckinridge, H.V. Johnson, &c., touching the questions of the day; and returns of all Presidential Elections since 1836. It is a volume of great research, and of greater usefulness. No one can so fully appreciate its worth, we presume, as journalists, who have occasion frequently to refer to the facts and figures of the past, and who often toil through oceans of newspapers (files, they are called,) to verify a solitary fact or figure. It is one of the merits of the excellent volume that is here given by Mr. Greeley and Mr. Cleveland, that it contains almost a complete history of American parties, and that the materials of which it is composed are mostly such as writers and compilers of general history do not think it worth while to give in detail. By going through this volume carefully, the reader can obtain a better account of the politics of the United States than is to be had from the diligent perusal of any other book whatever. But it is as a work for reference that this Political Text-Book is chiefly to be commended. All the important political facts of the last five and thirty years are contained in its pages, methodically arranged and set forth in order, so that information is given in it, and time is saved by it, after a fashion that should recommend it to all those who love knowledge or hate labor—and the two things generally go together, as they should. The only mistake we have noted is on the tenth page, in which the Anti-Masonic Convention of 1830 is spoken of as the first political National Convention ever held in this country. The Federalists held a Convention at New-York in 1812, and resolved to support De Witt Clinton for the Presidency. But this is a slight matter, and we refer the reader to the work of Messrs. Greeley and Cleveland as one of rare merits, and as deserving extraordinary attention. It is a strictly impartial work, and can be safely used at the South, or by Northern conservatives.—*Boston Traveller.*

"We are confident that so large an aggregate of current political information was never before embodied in a single volume, and we recommend that every person, of whatever political faith, who desires to be posted in these matters, to obtain a copy at once."—*South Bend (Ind.) Register.*

"Every politician should possess a copy of this work."—*Sunday Atlas.*

"Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland have compiled and just issued a Political Text Book for 1860, which should be in the hands of every man who takes the least interest in political affairs. We value it highly for the facts, figures and documents which are contained therein, and arranged for speedy reference. In the selection of speeches, letters, &c., the authors may have had Republican interests in view, but aside from all this, the book is valuable and worth its price."—*Rochester Union.*

"This book is valuable to the politicians."—*Chicago Democrat.*

A POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1860—Is the title of a double-columned octavo, of 250 pages, just issued by THE TRIBUNE Association, and compiled by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland. These gentlemen are every way competent to get up a valuable book of reference, and in some respects they have used exertions to succeed in the present instance. The work embraces a brief view of Presidential nominations and elections; all the national platforms ever adopted with a history, from the Republican side, of the struggle respecting Slavery in the Territories; and the action of Congress as to the "freedom of the public lands," with letters, speeches, and opinions from many eminent men, like Douglas, Johnson, Cass, Everett, &c., and many prominent men who are not eminent—such as Lincoln, Seward, Grow, Hannibal Hamlin, *et. al.* One useful feature is the returns of all Presidential elections since 1836. It also has a tolerably full record of the Disunion opinions and declarations made from time to time by some leading Southern politicians. But the general tenor of the book is anti-Democratic, especially in its quotations respecting public questions of the day. The preponderance of matter is to illustrate the action of the Republicans. Again, in giving an idea of Mr. Breckinridge's record, there is no allusion to or mention of that gentleman's Cynthiana 'Know-Nothing' speech, or his famous 'Squatter-Sovereignty' oration at Tippecanoe, when he declared against the extension of Slavery. The book is well printed, and may be had at Shillington's, Odeon Building, and Philp & Solomon's Metropolitan Bookstore."—*Washington (D. C.) States and Union.*

We have examined the book with some care, and hesitate not to pronounce it the most complete work of the kind ever issued from the American press. No man desiring to be posted in the political history of this country should be without a copy; and it is peculiarly a book to be sought after in the present posture of political affairs. It is comprised in some 250 pages, of small type, and afforded at the cheap rate of $1 per copy.—*Mercer (Pa.) Dispatch.*

It will be found absolutely indispensable to all who are interested in the great Presidential contest on whatever side. It contains an incredible amount of data, statistics and facts, and is, nevertheless, a volume of convenient size for reference. We have a view of all the Presidential struggles hitherto; the state of parties; the nominations; all the National Platforms ever adopted, the issues that have attracted most attention—the Slavery question, the Homestead, &c., with the history of each topic; and, finally, returns of the elections in all the States for twenty years past, by counties. To this mass of facts and statistics in regard to past contests, are added important data for the one now pending; full reports of the nominating Conventions; the platforms adopted; speeches of all the candidates, and records of their opinions; and, finally, the latest election returns in all the States. We have here documents and records that some of the candidates would give thousands and hundreds of thousands to banish forever from popular memory—the most important speeches and writings, not of the candidates, merely, but of the representative men on either side. It is a book of the utmost importance, and we hope that it may have a wide circulation.—*New-Haven (Ct.) Palladium.*

"This is a work of much value to the Republican politician, and is likely to prove of use to others also."—*Washington (D. C.) Star.*

"It is a work of great value, and should be in the hands of every politician who would keep posted."—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Democrat.*

"So large an aggregate of current political information was never before embodied in a single volume, and it should be everywhere circulated and read."—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

If a trace of partisan bias is betrayed in the thread of narrative which partially unites the successive reports, bills, votes, etc., presented in this work, the error is unintentional and regretted. Our purpose was to compile a record acceptable and convenient to men of all parties, and which might be consulted and trusted by all. Whatever is original herein is regarded as of no use or merit, save as a necessary elucidation of the residue. Without apology, therefore, or further explanation, the Text-Book is commended to the favor of the American public.

Price $1 per copy, post paid; $66 per hundred. Cash orders solicited. Address / THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings,
New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR EXTENSIVE FALL STOCK
OF
FAMILY
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CONTAINING
EVERY ARTICLE OF FAMILY USE.

THE ATTENTION OF HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS IS SOLICITED.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

FALL DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, Aug. 20,
A choice assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
SILKS, OTTOMANS, VELOURS, POPLINS, M. DE LAINES, MERINOS, CASHMERES, CALICOES, REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
The attention of strangers is called to this advertisement.
CANAL-STREET, Corner of Mercer.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 30 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 289 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS Direct from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—100 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bombazines. N. B.—Five cases of Fall goods, in new and desirable styles, are now open for inspection.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PHILIPPE REIN & CO.,
Open this week their
NEW JEWELRY STORE
UNDER THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, ON SATURDAY evening, a small CARPET BAG. No address upon it except the name of "Garrisons," pasted on the bottom. The finder will be rewarded on delivery of the Bag at No. 38 Charles-st.

LOST.—ON THE 17TH INST., IN 6TH-AV., NEAR 10th-st., BANK BOOK No. 42,743, of the Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable, well brought-up girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can give the best reference as to character and ability from her present employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 41 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 121 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, by a competent young woman. Call on Tuesday at her last place, No. 201 Washington-st., Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 504 Houston-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 169 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; has no objection to going to the country. Has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook; understands baking and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 64 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent aged woman, as a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent baker; best of City reference close by. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., three doors from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands all kinds of game, soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, competent Protestant young woman, the above situation; would do general housework or chamberwork and waiting, and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly as reference can show. No objection to country; is very willing; wages no object. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a neat, respectable Protestant young woman, Scotch parentage, as cook or laundress; would do general housework. No objections to the country. Wages no object to a permanent situation. Call at or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND tidy Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and Baker of bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and is willing to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &C.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent and trustworthy young woman in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found a first class servant in every respect; no objection to do chamberwork and washing. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—WANTED, situations by two clean, hard-working, honest girls; one is a good cook and good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid, waitress and nurse; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; references required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a most reliable, active young woman, the above situations; is fully competent for either, as City reference can show; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; would do light housework if required; no objection to the country. Call at 149 9th-st., near Broadway. A home preferred to high wages.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a well-recommended Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork in a small family. Call for two days at No. 19 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent young woman; would assist in the chamberwork or the care of children; is a good embroiderer and shirt-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG PERSON wishes to go out by the week or month as seamstress and dressmaker; no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third story, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as seamstress, or would assist in housekeeping; hotel or boarding-house preferred. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, for two days. The best of City reference given.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken.
Miss HELD, Matron.

TO CLOAK AND MANTILLA MANUFACturers.—A lady, fully competent to take the entire charge of a work-room, either wholesale or retail, desires an engagement; she thoroughly understands her business; best City references given. Address C. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, competent to do all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, keep time with a sewing machine at tucks and button-holes, will go out by the day or week. Call at No. 312 Mott-st., near Bleecker, in the store.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; he leaves his last employer on account of him selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference if required. Address H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a one who thoroughly understands his business, his employers leaving for Europe; is since two years in his present place; best of City reference given. Inquire of JAMES McKNIGHT, at stables Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, either in City or country; has the best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. T., No. 3 West 13th-st., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man, (single,) who is highly recommended, desires a situation in the above capacity; he is a good groom and an experienced driver, and knows how to take care of carriages and harness, as also vegetable garden, fruit trees, cows, poultry, &c., if such is required; would go any distance in the country. Address COACHMAN, &c., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant single young man, as coachman and gardener, or assistant farmer; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing and agreeable to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; raising and taking care of stock and farming in general, and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has been 10 years in this country; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his several employers; is a married man, with a wife and one child. Address T. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, SITUATIONS FOR man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener: well understands his business in all its various branches of green-house and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address G. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, a Scotchman, who understands gardening in all its branches; is industrious, and always willing to oblige and study the interest of his employer. Address H. E., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a smart and active young man of 19 years, as groom or coachman, and ready at any time to make himself useful. Will be at this office at 10 P. M. this morning, or address J. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man a few months in this country; he is an A No. 1 English groom, rider and driver, and not afraid of hard work. Address A. B. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Frenchman as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Apply to, or address Mme. A. Alreiset, No. 599 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, from 12 to 1 o'clock this day and to-morrow.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DONKEY FOR SALE—TOGETHER WITH A good wagon, cart, and two sets of harness; he is perfectly gentle to drive or under the saddle, and is just suited for a family of children, having always been used for that purpose. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, No. 227 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, FOR TWO HORSES, (a landau,) of Lawrence make, and in good condition, being but little used. Also, two harnesses. Apply to JAMES McKNIGHT, Stables Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—ONE OLD IRON TRUCK—one new truck, and new buggy; one light wagon, suitable for store use; to be seen at No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to F. MAURY, No. 49 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a few young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 10th of September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will be at home to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STAMFORD, CONN.,
MISS AIKIN, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. Terms, including board and tuition in the common and higher English branches, drawing and vocal music, $250 per year. No extra charge except for music, Latin, modern languages and oil-painting. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood's, Appleton's and Carter's bookstores, or of Dr. WEISSE, a Professor in the School No. 30 West 15th-st.
STRAWBERRY HILL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a few young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 445 Broadway; Bennett & Brothers, No. 686 Broadway; Crowens, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 1st September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will receive personal applications at her residence, No. 33 West 24th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE REAL estate, furniture, apparatus, good-will, and the entire establishment of one of the most desirable and lucrative Family Boarding Schools for boys, in this State, within an hour's ride of the City. It was never more flourishing; income over $6,000, expenses small; a very rare opportunity. Best of reasons for selling. Address, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4,269 Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Professor Rood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 20. Beautifully located on the slopes of the Palisades, opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, Englewood Institute, New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, }

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 84 West Washington-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST, Jr., takes charge of a limited number of Boys only. Re-opens September 10th.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French, English, Spanish and German Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene County, N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISÉE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

IRVINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, IRVINGTON, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars or other information, apply to E. WELDEN, Irvington, N. J.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)
Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition, in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D.D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D.D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D.D., Buffalo.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking private lessons in any branch of study, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; or from young ladies preparing to teach; none received without satisfactory references. Address, for the present, Mrs. R., Saugerties, New-York.

MADAME DON BERNARD'S NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies opens Sep. 17, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute. The most able Masters in all Departments.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—AT HEMPSTEAD Long Island, twenty miles from Brooklyn. The next session will commence Aug. 27. A limited number of boys will be received into the family of the Principal.
E. HINDS, A. M.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW READY FOR AN engagement, and who can give satisfactory references, offers her services to families or schools. She is willing to teach, besides her own language, drawing, some of the English branches, and, if required, music to beginners, or would take the entire charge of children able to make their whole studies in French. Address Miss E. D. D., Station D., Bible House.

AN ASSOCIATE.—AN ACCOMPLISHED English lady, of Christian principles, experienced in private tuition, (but not entirely dependent on her profession,) and commanding influential connections, is desirous of meeting with a lady as an associate, who would aid her in imparting an accomplished and refined education to a select and limited class of young ladies. Address MADAME, Box No. 3,098 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in Teaching, desires a situation in a School as assistant or would take a situation as Principal teacher in an orphan asylum, or any other institute similar. No objection to take charge of a Parish school, Episcopal preferred. Address TEACHER, Orphan's Home, No. 146 West 39th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching (a graduate of Columbia College) offers his services to Principals of schools or academies as teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the English branches. The highest references given. Private tuition given if desired, in the above branches. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A WELL-EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, WHO speaks and writes French, English and Spanish well, is willing to take charge of one or two youths for a tour in Europe. His care and instructions of his pupils will be those of a father. The best recommendations can be given. Address L. M., No. 634 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND an engagement in a school or in some families to teach drawing and painting. She is pupil of the greatest master of Paris. Address Mme. EBERT, Harlem Post-office.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED, AND WITH some experience, wishes a situation to teach music; the piano and singing; will also teach Latin and French if desired. Address Box No. 350, Post-office, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUsic and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

TO CANVASSERS.—WANTED, BY A MOST highly respectable journal, a person of experience and address, to attend to the out-door part of the office-business (soliciting and attending to advertisements. A person with some knowledge of the business and tact for it, will be liberally dealt with. Address M. N. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress; one who can do sewing, in a small private family. The best of City reference will be required. Apply, from 9 to 12, at No. 59 East 23d-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A LAD OR A YOUNG man who is well acquainted with the stable; one who may be desirous of remaining a long time in a comfortable situation; the best references required. Address B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A LADY OF refined and agreeable manners, to superintend the housekeeping of a gentleman, (no menial work;) the best of City references required. Address C. WELIGN, Post-office, Washington, D. C.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do the downstairs' work of a small family, in the outskirts of Brooklyn. None need apply who are not competent and trustworthy. Apply at No. 56 9th-st. (this City) between 12 and 4 o'clock, to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence (lately occupied by Henry Vau Schaick, Esq.,) No. 46 West 11th-st., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rich rosewood parlor suites in plush and brocatelle, R. W. etagere, pier, centre and side tables, French plate, pier and mantel cirrors, R. W. 7 octave piano forte, Voltaire and reception chairs, lounges, mahogany extension table, mantel clocks, curtains, vases, &c. Also a large and general assortment of bedroom furniture, together with all the bronze and gilt chandaliers. A number of choice oil peintings and engravings. Also the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st.

ALBERT MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

The property of a family declining housekeeping, On THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at the elegant mansion No. 70 West 26th-st. Between 5th and 6th Av.

Sale commencing 10½ o'clock.

Superb Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte,
Elegant Drawingroom Suites, Medallion Carpets, Sevres and Dresden China Ornaments, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, on branches and under glass, embracing, perhaps, as fine a collection as ever offered at auction.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise many first-class goods of various kinds, well adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store of J. F. DAVIS & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., fresh, seasonable goods, for City and country trade.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Buy Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, it considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State Debt," approved Feb. 22, 1850, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 25, 1847, to wit: Bonds numbered 96, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor. P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1427, 1551, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.

(SEAL.)

By the Governor:
JOHN WOOD.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE STEPHENSON SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 18, 1860.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 9, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next. By order of the Board of Directors. J. W. HAYES, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,100

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ₱ cent. on the Capital Stock of th's Company, payable on demand; and also a

"DIVIDEND TO POLICY-HOLDERS,"

of 27 ₱ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company has to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse-power, both NEW and SECOND-HAND, constantly on hand and for sale, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND-HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

A CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL apparatus for sale very low. Address Z., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A Clergyman having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address free of charge. Address, inclosing two stamps to pay return postage,

DANIEL ADEE,
No. 22 Frankfort-st., New-York.

"What is Life without Health?"

A WORD TO LADIES!

Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate; advice free. His Imperial Medicine, $1. Address Box No. 3,772 New-York Post-office.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and 7 to 8 THURSDAY EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connections with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases, permanently, in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home, through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness. His book is $1.

REMOVAL.—DR. E. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enable Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical imposters, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,628 Philadelphia Post-office.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 63½ Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Francais.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you shall benefit by experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; and by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. LINGUIST, THE SWEDISH PHYSIcian and Surgeon, the inventor and only practitioner of the new and extraordinary treatment of private diseases in all their varied forms. Nervous debility, seminal weakness, the result of early self-abuse, cured in all cases with my antidote. The only reliable medicine in the world. Office No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. Attendance till 9½ P. M.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of the obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING. LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tues.,	Aug. 21,	7 A. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 21,	11 A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 22,	7 A. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 22,	11 A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	8 A. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	12 M.
Friday,	Aug. 24,	9 A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 24,	1 P. M.
Sat.,	Aug. 25,	9½ A. M.	Sat.,	Aug. 25,	9¾ A. M.
Sat.,	Aug. 25,	2½ P. M.	Sund.,	Aug. 26,	3½ P. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27,	Red Bank only, 7¾ A. M.	Mond.,	Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27,	12 M.	Mond.,	Aug. 27,	4 P. M.
Tues.,	Aug. 28,	12½ P. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 28,	4½ P. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 29,	1 P. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 29,	5 P. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	2½ P. M.
Friday,	Aug. 31,	7¾ A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 31,	3 P. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1,	3½ P. M.			

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday,	Aug. 21, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday,	Aug. 22, 12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 6¾ A. M.
Thursday,	Aug. 23, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6¾ A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Sat., 25th, connect,	9½ A. M.	Sat., 25th, connect, 9½ A. M.
Sunday,	Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.
Monday,	Aug. 27, 3½ P. M.	Mon., 27th, connect, 7½ A. M.
		Monday, Aug. 27, 10½ A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

CAMP MEETING.—THE HARLEM AND SPUYten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER, or TRUMPETER, will leave the Century House Landing, near Kings Bridge, for the Camp Meeting at Sing Sing, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 23, and 24, touching at each of the Harlem River Landings, 86th-st., (Yorkville,) Amos-st., 30th-st., (North River.) Manhattanville, 152d-st., (Carmansville,) Tubby Hook and Spuyten Duyvil. Leaving Century House at 6:30; Harlem, 7; 86th-st., 7:30; and Amos-st., at 8:30 A. M.

Fare from Harlem and vicinity 50 cents; from Amos-st. 25 cents.

Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lake Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATSKILL, Capt. WM. A. VAIL will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, Jamesslip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer EVEN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, M. TUTHILL, Master, will leave New-York during this week for Stony Brook and Port Jefferson, from the foot of Oliver-st., East River, as follows: On TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 M.; THURSDAY, 23, at 12 M.; and on SATURDAY, 25, at 12 M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERmediate landings.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct *via* steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Lee advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for baths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1860.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—THE Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction will receive applications from medical students, graduates from medical colleges of eminence, for the positions now vacant of Assistant Physician at Randall's Island Hospital, for the treatment of children, and at Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, for the treatment of adults; also, for the position of two Assistant Physicians at the Lunatic Asylum, and one Assistant Physician at Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, the vacancies of which will occur on the 1st September next. Applicants will present their testimonials as to their qualifications to the undersigned Commissioners.

S. DRAPER,
M. H. GRINNELL,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
} Commissioners.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

SPORTING.

CRICKET MATCH.—ST. GEORGE'S vs. EAST New-York Clubs. The return match between the above Cricket Clubs will be commenced to-day, (Wednesday, Aug. 22d,) at 10 o'clock on the St. George's new Cricket-ground, Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.—Yesterday morning, several of the officers of the Fifth Regiment left the City, to attend the inspection of the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut, at Bridgeport. The drum corps of the Fifth and the Turners' Brass Band left the day previous. They are all expected to return this morning. A movement is going on among the officers of the Eleventh Regiment to abolish their drum corps, and establish a corps of signalists, which is more appropriate to a rifle corps, as they generally receive their orders by horn signal. The National Blues of New-Haven, Capt. WILLIS BRISTOL, Jr., are expected in this City on the 29th inst., when they will be received by the Highwood Guards of Hoboken, Capt. J. P. NEWKIRK, at the foot of Peck-slip. Both companies will then proceed to Hoboken, accompanied by Dodworth's full band, where the Blues will be entertained with a dinner. Both companies will return to the City, and leave at 5 o'clock in the steamer *Vanderbilt*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, for Boston. On their arrival there they will be received by the Second Regiment, Col. COWDIN, and remain two days, returning home by the way of New-Haven. The Highwood Guards will, during their stay in New-Haven, be the guests of the Blues, and it is expected will leave for home on Saturday morning.

FIGHT IN A DRINKING SALOON—TWO MEN INJURED.—On Monday evening, five First Ward rowdies, among whom was DANIEL HORRIGAN and PATRICK O'BRIEN, went into a saloon at the corner of West and Cedar streets to obtain liquor. After drinking two or three times, a dispute occurred between them and the barkeeper, when the rowdies commenced an assault upon him. Several of the barkeeper's friends being present, a free fight ensued, during which pitchers, tumblers, decanters and other bar fixtures were promiscuously thrown at the heads of the belligerents. During the *melee*, HORRIGAN received a blow on the head, producing a frightful gash and a fracture of the skull. Previous to receiving this wound, however, he had succeeded in seriously mutilating the features of THOS. ENRIGHT. Several other persons were more or less seriously injured, but the above were the only parties whom it was necessary to remove to the Hospital. PATRICK O'BRIEN, who was an active participant in the fight, was arrested by Officer QUACKENBUSH, and in his possession was found a heavy slung-shot. He was detained in the Station-house. FRANK ENRIGHT jumped into a carriage and drove off, but officers were immediately dispatched in search of him. Both are brothers of JOHN E. ENRIGHT, the notorious ticket swindler.

THE CATTLE MARKET.—The cattle pens at Bull's Head, Forty-fourth-street, were well filled yesterday morning, the receipts at these yards alone numbering about 4,000 head. Most of the animals are heavier and in better flesh than those offered the previous week. To-day is the regular weekly market, but the anxiety of holders to get rid of their surplus stock led them to accept reduced prices, and most of the butchers who visited the yards to take a preliminary survey of the prospects, were tempted to lay in their supplies, and as the result, nearly two-thirds of the animals were sold up to last evening. A very few of the finest grades were sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb. for the dressed weight of the four quarters, the carcass to be weighed. The general selling price, however, was 9c. for the first quality, and down to 8c. for choice killing steers, while dry cows, old oxen, stags, etc., went off slowly at 7½c.@8c., according to quality. Notwithstanding the large sales there will doubtless be an abundance on hand for to-day's regular market, as most of the principal buyers are already supplied. There was nothing last evening to warrant sellers in looking for improvement in prices. Our regular weekly report of the general stock market will be made up for to-morrow morning.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE POPE IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.—Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has published in the *Metropolitan Record* a report of the amounts received from each church in the Diocese of New-York, for the Pope. The total amount received, to the date of the report, Aug. 20, was $51,131 04, of which St. Patrick's Cathedral, and institutions connected with it, contributed $6,880 51. St. Francis Xavier's Church and College contributed $6,290 25; St. Joseph's, $3,736 94; St. Mary's, $3,000; and forty-seven other churches and institutions contributed from $19 to $2,000 each. Prior to the above collections, $2,200 had been sent by the Redemptorist Fathers of the Church of the Holy Redeemer. The communication concludes as follows: "The above report speaks for itself. It is a large sum for one diocese—the voluntary offerings of the devoted clergy and faithful laity. It is intended as a personal tribute of sympathy and aid to the Holy Father, the Pope."

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We learn that the Trustees of the New-York Medical College at their meeting yesterday made the following appointments. The course of lectures will commence September 17, 1860.

Robt. Ogden Doremus, M. D.—Professor of Medical Chemestry.

John Murray Carnochan, M. D.—Professor of Chemical and Operative Surgery.

O. Meredith Breese, M. D.—Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. K. Gardner, M. D.—Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Females.

B. J. Raphael, M. D.—Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

John O. Bronson, M. D.—Professor of Anatomy.

Chas. A. Budd, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics.

A. Jacobi, M. D.—Professor of Clinical Medicine and Infantile Pathology and Therpeutics.

Bern L. Budd, M. D.—Professor of Toxicology.

HUDSON RIVER AND SARATOGA TRAVEL.—The steamboat traffic on the Hudson River during the past season has been better than for several years previous. Besides the natural increase of the freighting business, the extraordinary attractions in the City, such as the presence of the Japanese Embassy and the *Great Eastern*, have brought many thousands to the City who otherwise would have remained at home. The pleasure travel to and from Saratoga has been largely increased. To accommodate this travel, the Peoples' Line of steamers have, for the present, arranged to connect at Albany with the train which leaves Saratoga at 6 o'clock P. M. and reaches Albany a little after 8 o'clock. Passengers thus obtain a night's rest on the river, and arrive in New-York about 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the mails and about 300 passengers. The apparent falling off in the travel is accounted for by the fact that we now have three steamers a month, the present being also the dullest season of the year. As evidence that the opposition line to California is taking positive shape, it is announced that they are getting the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, which was recently purchased for $52,000, ready for sea, and that she will take her departure for the Pacific, by way of the Straits of Magellan, in the course of two weeks. A large steamer is also in progress of construction at Greenpoint, under the direction of HENRY STEERS, which is intended for some part of the same service, but probably in the Gulf. She will be 285 feet long, 37 feet beam, 12 feet depth of hold, and of a fast model.

DIED IN THE STREET.—About 9 o'clock on Monday evening a man was found sick in the street at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street. Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, immediately procured a carriage to remove him to Bellevue Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution. He was dressed in black clothes, a portion of one finger on his right hand was gone. He was of medium height, and supposed to be a little over 30 years of age. His body was conveyed to the dead-house at Bellevue for identification.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, fifteen cases of complaints against policemen were disposed of, the highest penalty being five days' suspension from duty. In the case of JOHN REED, an officer of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with compromising a felony, the complaint was dismissed and Mr. REED was transferred to patrol duty. THOS. H. CARL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. The quarterly report of the General Superintendent will be presented at the meeting to-day.

A SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.—The members of the New-Yorker Schuetzen Gilde last evening held a Summer night festival, preceded by target shooting. Several singing delegations of other rifle corps of this and the neighboring cities were on the spot and joined in the festival. A fine concert, a good band, dancing and other sports afforded much amusement, and kept the company together until a late hour, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather.

STREET-CLEANING.—The cost of cleaning the streets during the past week was $3,627, which is $1,004 less than the expense for the week previous. The reduction was made by lessening the number of men at work in some of the Wards, and working other men on "three-quarter time." Notwithstanding the reduction, the streets are cleaner now than they were at the same season for several years before.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In about two weeks from this time the Seventh Regiment will parade to take possession of their new Armory over Tompkins Market, and to receive a stand of colors to be presented by the City of Washington through a delegation of citizens.

FAST SAILING.—The steamship *Vanderbilt*, on her passage to Havre, *via* Southampton, hence July 26, passed Hurst Castle, on her arrival out, at 3:30 A. M., of Aug. 7, making the distance in nine days ten hours, which is the best time made this season by several hours.

City Politics.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The State Executive Committee of the National Union Party of the State of New-York held the first meeting of a series of semi-monthly meetings to be held hereafter, at the office of the Chairman, on Chambers-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Committee hereby approve the proceedings at Syracuse of the Union State Electoral Nominating Committee, and commend the electoral ticket there made to the earnest support of the Constitutional Union men of the State of New-York.

ACTION OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD AMERICANS.

The Eighteenth Ward American Council has passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, By a resolution adopted by the Republican Party at their last nominating Convention, they declared that they were not National; and

Whereas, The Democratic Party have shown by their acts that they are sectional; and

Whereas, The Eighteenth Ward American Council still adheres to its National Union principles; therefore,

Resolved, That under the existing state of affairs, as set forth above, we, the members of the Eighteenth Ward American Council of the City of New-York, will support at the coming Presidential election no candidate who is not strictly National; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize in the candidates nominated by the National Union Party, JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, men who are strictly National, and that we will use all our efforts in support of the said nominations of the said National Union Party, held at Baltimore.

MEETING OF THE HOUSTON STATE COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the Houston State Committee, held at their rooms in this City, a voluminous correspondence was presented by the President and Secretary giving favorable accounts in relation to the Houston movement.

The Committee on Electors submitted encouraging accounts from prominent friends of Houston in several States, and reported the full Electoral ticket, as follows:

Electors at Large—John I. Boyd, of New-York; Joel W. Jones, of Schenectady.

District Electors—Robert Lowden, Queens; Samuel Sneeden, Kings; Andrew H. Mickle, New-York; James E. Cooley, New-York; Charles Smithson, New-York; George W. Depew, Westchester; David M. Moore, Schenectady; Isaac W. Thompson, Erie; Robert M. DeWitt, New-York; John Morris, New-York; William R. Knapp, Rockland; John H. Reynolds, Albany; George W. Johnson, Chenango; B. T. Hutchinson, Suffolk; Charles A. Van Zandt, Kings; John J. Stax, St. Lawrence; Ephraim Clark, Richmond; Joseph H. Toone, New-York; Daniel Ward, New-York; Stephen Hasbrouck, New-York; J. L. Adams, Westchester; W. C. H. Waddell, Orange; Daniel Bradbury, Ulster; Elijah L. Hyatt, Columbia; Abraham E. Dater, New-York; Augustus Doane, Putnam; N. J. Harris, Oneida; A. A. Hoysradt, Columbia; J. A. Smith, Washington; Geo. P. Eddy, Niagara; Cullen Slitter, Rensselaer; Wm. Wesley, Oswego; Robert Andrews, Genesee.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION —SPEECH OF MR. C. B. WAIGHT, OF ILLINOIS.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Union was held at their head-quarters in Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. There was but a small attendance, probably on account of the bad state of the weather The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. B. WAIGHT, of Chicago, who stated that he did not come to New-York to make speeches, but as it was suggested to him that the Republicans of this City would like to hear from the State of Illinois, and as he had received an invitation to address them, he felt it his duty to do so. He promised from the State of Illinois, a majority of 10,000 votes in favor of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency. He dwelt at some length on the inconsistency of Mr. DOUGLAS, contrasting the speech he (DOUGLAS,) made at Providence a short time since, with speeches made by the same gentleman at different times, He then denounced Mr. DOUGLAS as a "turn-coat," and as being Pro-Slavery one year and Anti-Slavery the next. He also contended that Slavery was illegal according to the Constitution of the United States, and quoted the preamble of the Constitution to sustain him. He extolled Mr. LINCOLN as a self-made man, who had risen from the humble station of a railsplitter to the proud position he now holds before the American people—demonstrating that the Republicans did not intend to elect him because he was a rail-splitter, but because of his fitness for the office of President of the United States. The gentleman was listened to very attentively throughout his speech, and was applauded at the end. Several other gentlemen then addressed the meeting, and then, after a song by Mr. COOK, the meeting adjourned.

Alleged Frauds in Opening Fifty-second-street.

IRREGULARITIES IN GRADING, PAVING AND SEWERING—WHO IS TO BLAME?

The property holders of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Twelfth avenues, are in trouble. They called a meeting last evening for the purpose of considering their grievances in the matter of opening, grading, paving and sewering their street. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the retired spot selected for the meeting—corner of Fifty-second-street and Twelfth-avenue—about forty lots were represented. In a conversational way, it was stated that Fifty-second-street has been graded about three years; that the assessments have been made and paid long since; that now, when the curb and gutter is about to be laid, it appears that the level of the street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, is several feet above the grade; that instead of making sundry rock excavations and laying a gravel bed for the street, the contractors for grading left the rock so near the surface that more rock excavations are necessary in order to set the curb; that the contract for paving was given out one week before the contract for building the sewer between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; that the plan is evidently to pave the street, and then immediately tear it up for the purpose of building the sewer; that from Ninth to Eleventh avenues is already paved, (in the roadway,) and that the work is culpably bad—not at all according to the specifications; that the stones are not culled, and are, some of them, very soft; that there is no sand-bed for them; that they are not properly rammed down, but are loosely set in the sand; that crevices are left between them of unusual size; and that, in short, the entire work of paving is a gross violation of contract, and an attempted swindle on the property holders; that the Croton Board had been appealed to in vain to redress these grievances, and that more flagrant outrages on the rights of the property holders were contemplated. Various plans had been talked over for a remedy, and those present decided that whatever legal protection they could obtain, by injunctions, *mandamuses*, protests or other devices of the law, should be secured. They were evidently awakened to the necessity of immediate action, and bitterly denounced the course of the Street Department and the Croton Board in the matter.

Heavy Burglary in Fifth-avenue.

TWO MANSIONS BROKEN INTO AND ROBBED.

At an early hour on Monday morning a servant girl of Dr. Moffat observed two men leave the residence of Judge Pierrepont, No. 103 Fifth-avenue, with a large well-filled willow basket. She gave information at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, and Officers Syphers, Shaw and Kinnard were dispatched to examine the premises. They soon discovered that not only Judge Pierrepont's residence had been broken into, but also that of Mr. H. A. Johnson, next door, both of which had been ransacked from top to bottom and robbed of a large amount of property; but how much could not be ascertained, as both families were out of town. The burglars had gained access by forcing the back basement-door of Judge Pierrepont's house, and then ascending to the roof, had forced open the scuttle of the house of Mr. Johnson. Supposing that the burglars would return for more plunder, Detective Elder obtained permission of Dr. Moffat to allow the officers to watch from his parlor windows for them, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning two men were seen to enter the dwelling of Judge Pierrepont. The officers immediately rushed upon them, and the burglars made for the street, but were closely pursued, and after three shots from a revolver had been fired at them, they were brought to a stand and arrested. The prisoners names are John Smith, *alias* Cahill, and George Waters, *alias* Baker, and in their possession were found two lock-picks, a jimmy, and $60 in bank-bills. Both are known to the Police, and Waters is but recently out of State Prison, and they were both locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial. During the day Detectives Slowey and McCord visited Cahill's residence, were they found a very large amount of stolen property, burglarious implements, crucibles for melting up silver ware, &c. After having secured Cahill's wife, the officers removed the stolen goods, amounting to about $5,000 worth, to head-quarters. Mrs. Cahill then informed Officer Slowey that she had pawned numerous articles which her husband had given her, and which she supposed to have been stolen. She had not received any pawn tickets for the goods she had disposed of, and she was accordingly taken to Essex Market, where, on her affidavit, search warrants were obtained for the pawn shops mentioned by her. These warrants will be executed this morning early, when, if her story be true, another valuable lot of goods will be recovered. The arrest of these notorious burglars is of great importance, and will doubtless lead to the recovery of many articles stolen from other places, if not to the conviction of some of the receivers.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Geo. Strang and Wm. H. De Groot were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a box of female wearing apparel valued at $532, the property of Mrs. Benjamin Hamilton, who had stored it at No. 160 West Houston-street, whence it was removed, as alleged, by the prisoners. A man named Frederick F. Durkee, was also arrested on a charge of having feloniously received a portion of the property. About $200 worth of it has been recovered, and the Police expect to obtain the rest. The prisoners were committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

ROBBING A BENEFACTOR.

A young man named Wm. A. Tompkins was arrested yesterday charged with robbing James L. Kiernan, residing at No. 19 Stuyvesant-street, of $58 in bank bills. The accused, it appears, was out of employment, and applied to Mr. Kiernan for aid. The latter offered him food and a place in his house to sleep, which he accepted, but the following day he robbed his benefactor and decamped. On his arrest $35 of the stolen money was found on his person, and Justice CONNOLLY locked him up to answer a charge of grand larceny.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday arrested three boys named Andrew Governeur, John McGlear and John Staples, charged with breaking into the woodenware factory of Roland Geary, No. 250 West Twenty-seventh-street, and stealing therefrom goods to the value of $50. The place had recently been twice before robbed, and these boys are believed to be the thieves. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for trial.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

On Monday night two young men, named John Flannigen and Russell Follett, went on a spree together, and towards morning, both becoming intoxicated, got into a dispute about which of them should pay for more liquor. To end the dispute, Flannigen seized Follett by the throat, and rifled his pockets of thirty cents, for which offence the latter caused his arrest, and Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for examination.

FALSE MEASURES.

The Police of the Thirteenth Ward on Tuesday arrested eleven fruit peddlars, all of whom were selling from wagons and using false measures. Thirty-five of these measures were taken to Court and tested by the legal standards, and all were largely deficient in capacity. The prisoners were mostly agents for others, were fined $1 each, but one, named Theodore Hudson, who was a principal, was fined $10, and in default of payment was locked up by Justice STEERS.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

Thos. Nolen, charged with being concerned with two others now in prison, in knocking down and robbing Mr. R. W. Chambers, of the City Inspector's Office, of a valuable gold watch and chain, was yesterday arrested by Detective Farley and locked up by Justice WELSH for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JOHN SHALLOW, a native of England, 54 years of age, who died from injuries received by falling down the front stoop of his residence in Fifty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CENSUS.—Complete returns have been made by the Census Marshals, for the following Wards:

Wards.	1855.	1860.
III	8,900	11,500
IV	12,282	11,782
VIII	5,318	9,192
X	21,749	25,300
XV	6,559	10,560
XVII	5,508	7,950

NEW CHURCH.—The excavation for a new Roman Catholic Church, to be erected at the corner of Gold and Front streets, was commenced yesterday morning. The new structure is to be Gothic in style, size 60 feet front by 122 feet deep. The spire, in which is to be a bell, will be 131 feet high. The church will cost $15,000, exclusive of the ground, and will be under the pastoral care of Rev. Father GLEASON, of Flatbush.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—PETER BESSON, who was stabbed in a quarrel with his son, last Sunday night, at No. 183 Montrose-avenue, was failing rapidly yesterday, and it is not expected that he will recover. His son is in jail.

ITEMS.—A little girl, 13 years of age, was knocked down by a runaway horse yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Remsen and Clinton streets, and narrowly escaped with her life. She was taken to the residence of a physician near by and properly cared for.... Yesterday, a man whose name is unknown, entered the water at the foot of South-street, apparently with the intention to bathe, but as he did not return, it is supposed that he was drowned. His clothes can be seen at the Fifth Precinct Police Station.... THOMAS FARRELL was fatally crushed between a Catharine Ferry-boat and the float Tuesday night. He was taken to the Hospital.... The Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, will parade for drill at East New-York to-day. .... WM. KENNY, while engaged in hoisting coal by horse-power, from a vessel at the foot of Adams-street yesterday, was seriously injured by the coal bucket coming with great violence against him.... An effort is about to be made to organize a Breckinridge and Lane Club in this city.

Jersey City.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Monday night a young man named JAMES WELSH and a Mrs. MARTHA WHITNER, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 206 Chatham-street, New-York, were arrested at the Jersey City ferry dépôt, by Officer VALADE and Alderman DECKER, charged with passing counterfeit $1 bills of the Metacomet Bank of Fall River, Mass. They were locked up for the night, and yesterday morning, upon being brought before Recorder TILDEN, several trades-people appeared and made affidavits against the prisoners, in which they charged them with having passed the above-named money upon them. At the time of the arrest WELSH attempted to pass a small roll of counterfeits to Mrs. WHITNER and was detected in the act. The Recorder committed the accused parties to jail in default of bail.

WIDE-AWAKES.—The Second Ward Republicans met on Monday night, and organized a Wide-Awake Company with the following officers: Captain, James Wallace; Lieutenant, Frederick S. Farrier; Orderly Sergeant, Henry Smith.

MASS MEETING.—Preparations are in progress for a ratification meeting of the friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN in Jersey City on the 5th of September.

Hudson River Items.

A MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND HIS OWN.

A shocking affair occurred on Sunday afternoon in Rondout, Ulster County, which has created considerable excitement. A man, named JOHN CRUMMING, residing in Meadow-street, in that village, entered his dwelling, and without saying a word to his wife, who sat with her back towards him, approached her and drew a razor across her throat, inflicting a terrible wound. She sprang up, and rushing out of the door, ran to the house of her parents, a short distance from her own. She was followed by her husband, who carried the razor in his hand, and on the way he cut his own throat. Arriving at his father-in-law's he showed the wound to his wife. A physician was immediately sent for, who dressed the wounds of both. They were alive at the last accounts, but it is very doubtful whether either will recover. CRUMMING and his wife are both young people, and have been married only about a year. His wife, it is said, betrayed some of his faults to strangers, and believing it was a wife's duty to shield her husband rather than to expose him, he adopted this method of revenge.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the store of Mr. G. W. KELLY, corner of Main and Hamilton streets, Poughkeepsie, and by the time the firemen arrived the whole of the inside of the building was on fire. It was occupied by Mr. KELLY as a grocery and provision store, and was a large brick building. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The family of Mr. KELLY were in bed at the time, and narrowly escaped. Mr. KELLY's stock was insured for $1,200 in the Security Company, of this City, and the building in the Etna Insurance Company, for $2,000. The City of Poughkeepsie is now provided with a first-class steam fire-engine.

SUICIDE IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Mr. CONSTANT HANLIS, a resident of Woodland, Ulster County, was found a day or two ago in a barn in Shandaken, Ulster County, with his throat cut. He was alive when found, and begged to be left alone to die. No reason is assigned for the commission of the act. He was about 40 years of age, and has a wife and family residing in Woodland.

Out-of-Door Sports.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES.

ST. GEORGE *vs.* EAST NEW-YORK.—The Cricket match between the St. George and East New-York Clubs, will be played to-day (Wednesday) on the St. George's ground, Hoboken.

The Base Ball match between the Harlem and Charter Oak Clubs will be played this afternoon on the Excelsior's ground, South Brooklyn.

The conquering match between the Excelsiors and Atlantics, will be played on the Putnam's ground, Broadway, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon. There is an intense interest as to the result of the match.

Revolts among the Negroes at the South.

THE EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS—CONSPIRACY IN VIRGINIA.

The Texas papers continue to furnish items regarding the alleged conspiracy in that State. The Huntsville *Item* of the 8th says an old gentleman, who has lived in that county for some time, dealing in lands and land claims, and who has also stood fair with the community, has been arrested and taken to Montgomery, on a charge of being connected with the insurrection plot there. The citizens of Huntsville, at a large meeting on the 2d inst., adopted strict measures for guarding the town and watching the slaves, prohibiting preaching to them, and otherwise exercising a due vigilance.

The citizens of Cameron met on the 1st inst., appointed a special patrol, warned all Abolition favorers away, and organized a Vigilance Committee. Arms have been found in the negroes' hands. After the meeting, a school teacher, who had been privately warned, concluded to leave suddenly. The *Centinel* says:

"A negro woman, belonging to GRAY, who resides some four miles from town, voluntarily confessed to her master, that all the negroes around were in possession of the news relative to the intended revolt on election day; that they had been freely discussing the matter, and for him to be on the alert."

W. O. CAMPBELL, postmaster at Travis, writes to the Belville (Austin County) *Countryman*: "It is no trivial matter to find, in the post-office, a paper published by Black Republicans, and bearing upon its first page the name of ABRAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN. Such a paper I find in the office at this place, published at St. Louis, Mo., in the Bohemian language, with no less than three agents in Austin County, and one in Colorado. The following are the names of the agents as published in the paper: Industry Post-office, J. LESIKAR; Cat Springs Post-office, REIMERSHOFER; New-Ulm Post-office, C. SCHILLER; Freisburg Post-office, Colorado County, FR. PISKACEK. The paper is taken by one GOERI, in this neighborhood." There was much excitement at Industry on account of this.

G. W. FLOURNOY, Esq., Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, passed through Belton two or three weeks ago on his way to Austin from Northern and Eastern Texas. The *Democrat* understands he reported the hanging of two more Abolition incendiaries in Tarrant County.

Two white men named WEDRICK and CABLE, cousins, were hung in Tennessee Colony, Anderson County, on the 5th instant; it was fully proved that they had been guilty of inciting the slaves to insurrection. Other white men are implicated and will be examined as soon as possible. A negro was hung on the 5th inst., near Science Hill, Henderson County.

The Houston *Telegraph* says: That there has been anything like a well matured plot for an insurrection, beyond the limits of the counties of Dallas, Ellis and Denton, we do not believe; but that white men have passed through very many counties in the State, stirring up disfiection in the minds of the negroes, we have the most undoubted evidence. There may have been a plot concocted, to be extended through the whole State. Perhaps there was. If so, it has defeated itself—the first note of alarm having put the people in every section on the alert, and set them to watching. Still there is mischief yet lurking among us. The emissaries of the plot, if plot there was, though foiled in their original plan, yet appear to be traveling about the country. The fires at Austin, Henderson and other places, and the attempted fires in Tyler, Gilmer and a dozen other towns, unerringly point to this conclusion. Besides these fires, negroes are daily discovered in different parts of the State, at points widely different from each other, supplied with arms and ammunition. Runaways are taken up, who, under the lash, confess that they were enticed away by white men. Insubordination on plantations leads to inquiry, and in all cases, the investigations show that the seeds of disaffection have been sown in the minds of the slaves. In every part of the State the people are watchful. Vigilance Committees, composed of the best citizens, have been formed in nearly every County. Scarcely a day passes but some agent of these Committees passes through Houston, having in charge a suspicious character, taking him out of the State. Whenever anything is proven beyond the possibility of a doubt, a halter at the nearest tree expiates the guilt. We have accounts of the hanging of at least ten or twelve men, of whom five have been whites, according to the verdict of these Committees.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of the 17th, has the following account of an attempted conspiracy near Danville, Halifax County:

"Mr. SAMUEL HAIRSTON, a wealthy farmer in Halifax, has an overseer on one of his plantations who is a strict disciplinarian, and a man of great firmness. On Wednesday or Thursday, while the overseer (whose name we could not learn) was sitting in his office, six stout negro fellows employed on the farm called upon him, and after informing him that a party of negroes in the woods near by were preparing for an insurrection, invited him to go with them and witness the plan of operations. Not suspecting that they had any design upon him, but being anxious to capture the ringleaders of the rebels, if he should see them, he stepped into another room, armed himself with a five-shooter, and then started off with the assassins, they not knowing that he was fully prepared for any emergency. The negroes led the way until getting into the forest some distance, when they suddenly stopped near a newly dug pit, when the spokesman confronted him, and pointing to the hole, said to him: "There, you d—d son of a b—h, is your grave. You have but fifteen minutes to make your peace with God, or to land in hell." Quick as thought the overseer drew his Colt's revolver, killed four of the ruffians and shot the fifth one in the abdomen, seeing which the sixth man took to his heels through the woods, and the overseer having no other weapon, he escaped. The impression prevails that the six negroes had determined to murder the overseer, because of some deserved punishment one or more of them had received, and laid the above plan to get him off in the woods to effect their ends. His presence of mind in taking his pistol, and his coolness in the hour of danger, when no white person was near to aid him, doubtless saved him from a horrid death.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Geo. F. Bickley has ordered a large quantity of arms of a manufacturer in Massachusetts. They are to be delivered at Matamoras, Texas, by Oct. 1, 1860. He promises to pay for them in cash at that time and place.

Some benevolent individual who persists in maintaining his impersonality, presented $2,000 to the Baptist Church at South Reading a few days ago, on condition that another $1,000 should be raised with which to pay off the indebtedness of the society. The required amount was soon made up.

Gen. Jo. Lane is to attend the agricultural fair at Rockville, Md., in September next.

Rev. Dr. Lepscomb, of Alabama, has accepted the Chancellorship of the University of Virginia, to which he was recently elected.

Rev. A. A. Miner, of the School-street Church, Boston, secured the attention of his audience last Sunday by preaching to them on the visit of the Prince of Wales. His text was taken from Revelations, xivth chapter; 16th verse: "And he hath on his vesture, and on his thigh a name written, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

It is settled that Mr. Forrest is to make his first appearance in Baltimore. Next Monday night is the time appointed for the first representation, and *Hamlet* is the character.

Mr. A. H. Davenport, the well-known light comedian, met with a serious accident in Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday last. He was riding out with Capt. S. Sluyter, when the horse took fright, and both gentlemen were thrown a distance of nearly ten feet, landing on a pile of stones. They remained insensible for some time, but are now considered out of danger.

Capt. Forbes, who created quite a sensation in this City some months since, by pretending to know so much more than he really did of John Brown and his plots, has turned up in Sicily, where he occupies a high military position under Garibaldi.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, is spending his Summer vacation in Ohio. He preached in Cleveland on last Sunday.

Count Mercier, the French Minister, has engaged for his residence the place on the Heights at Georgetown, D. C., belonging to the estate of Col. Carter. The dwelling-house and grounds are undergoing a thorough overhauling.

Mr. Abcarius, one of the Syrians from Beyrout, addressed a large meeting in Auburn on Friday evening last. Gov. Seward introduced him to the audience, and in doing so gave a brief but interesting account of Syria, the manners and customs of the Christians and the Druses. In the course of his remarks, he stated his belief that the Sultan of Turkey was disposed to afford the Christians every protection, but that he was, in a manner, powerless and unable to render necessary assistance. His soldiers were semi-barbarians. The difficulty of rapid communication, on account of the absence of railways and good thoroughfares, made it impossible for the Sultan to afford relief. A collection was made in the churches of Auburn on Sunday last for the destitute Christians, and $270 was the total amount realized.

The funeral of the late Judge Buel took place on Monday, from St. Paul's Church, in Troy. Among the pall-bearers were Major-Gen. John E. Wool, Hon. Isaac Conihe and Hon. F. N. Mann. Rev. Dr. Coit officiated.

Col. Baylor and his brother George, two notable Rangers, are having a good time in Texas. As a reward for the deeds of valor which they have lately performed, the people are overwhelming them with barbacues. George is described as a quiet, amiable, determined young man. That no one may doubt that he is distinguished by the two first characteristics, it is stated that he killed five Indians in a recent fight.

Mr. Joel Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass., has presented to Amherst College a beautiful bronze statue, representing the nymph Sabrina described by Milton in the "Mask of Comus."

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Dentist of the Imperial Household of France, returns to Paris by the *Adriatic*.

The students in the University of North Carolina are in a state of revolt. Sixty members of the Sophomore Class have been dismissed on account of their persisting in exercising their prerogative of "chaffing" Freshmen.

Rev. Mr. Thebaud has been removed from the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, in South Troy, and will probably assume the Presidency of St. John's College, at Fordham, a post which he has heretofore filled.

The Boston *Post* is responsible for a rumor that Gov. Banks is soon to assume the Presidency of one of the Western Railroads, with a salary of $7,000 a year, and that his future residence will be in Chicago.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie is soon to leave for Paris, where she will spend the Winter.

Prof. James Bryan, of Philadelphia, has resigned the Chair of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-street.

Three of the choir of girls who welcomed Washington to Trenton, N. J., in 1789, when he was on the way to this City to be inaugurated President, still survive. One lives in Trenton, another, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May County, and the third is the mother of Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, of the 16th, notices the arrival of the steamship *New-York*, having on board Hon. John Hubbard, the United States Fishery Commissioner, under the Reciprocity Treaty, and the gentlemen of his party. They have been cruising in the Bay of Chaleur for some weeks.

Hon. George Bancroft has promised to deliver the oration at the inauguration of the Perry Statue at Cleveland on the 10th. Dr. Asher Parsons, surgeon of the *Lawrence* during the battle of Lake Erie, will relate some incidents of the contest, and the Governors of Ohio and of Rhode Island, in which State Commodore Perry was born, will do all they can to give *eclat* to the occasion by being present with their staffs.

Col. L. T. Wigfall, Senator from Texas, reached his home in Marshall on the 28th ult., with his family.

The people of Chicago are beginning to make preparations for the next lecture season. Prof. O. M. Mitchel and John B. Gough are already engaged.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who was visited some weeks since with a severe paralytic attack, has partially recovered, though he can neither speak nor walk with ease. His mental powers seem nearly as vigorous as ever.

Blondin and Farina, the rival rope-walkers, do not confine their contests to their cables. A few days ago they met in the Buffalo Railroad Depôt. A contest of words ensued, which found its climax in a rough-and-tumble fight. Blondin came out second best.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's tour on the Continent has given emphatic proof of his extended reputation. Some came as many as 200 miles to hear him preach. When at Geneva he preached in the Cathedral, and although a Baptist appeared in the pulpit arrayed in canonical robes.

Col. Cunningham has retired from the Editorial Chair of the Charleston *Evening News*. His contemporaries speak of the event regretfully.

The last duel in New-Orleans was fought on Wednesday, between a gentleman of Mobile and a cotton broker, whose place of business is on Carondelet-street. The Englishman took offence at some disparaging remarks made by the broker concerning the Queen of England, and constituted himself the champion of his sovereign. Colt's navy revolvers, distance five paces, were the conditions of the combat. At the first fire the Englishman fell dangerously wounded in his left breast.

Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Portsmouth, Mass., last Sabbath preached a farewell sermon to the people of his charge. He has been the pastor of the church which he now leaves since 1833, and is only the third minister which the congregation in question has had in 108 years. Dr. Peabody immediately removes to Cambridge.

Gov. Houston has a summary method of ridding himself of obnoxious newspapers. A copy of the Liberty, Texas, *Gazette* was returned from Austin a few weeks since with this indorsement: "This department does not require '*waste paper*,' so you will please send no more here.—SAM HOUSTON."

John Mitchel, it appears, has not been honored with any appointment by the French Emperor. Probably he would not refuse one, if it were pressed upon him, but it is a private speculation which has taken him to Paris. He left this port by the packet-ship *Mercury* on the 8th, and will probably be gone a year.

—Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, well known to the New-York public, are going on a tour to California after their next winter campaign in London is over.

[Advertisement.]

NEWS FROM THE TEXAS FIRES!

HERRINGS SAFES IN DALLAS!!

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 10, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the disastrous conflagration which devastated our town on the 8th of this month, destroying every business house, and almost sweeping Dallas from the face of the country.

I had one of your Patent Champion Safes in my store at the time, which contained all my books, papers, money, &c. The Safe was surrounded by heavy burning timbers for a long time, and was as